

# The Mining Journal

## AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 49.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

**HENRY MOLYNEUX, No. 9, SOUTH-STREET, EXETER,** in renewing the offer of his services, as Mine Agent and Share-Broker, to his friends and those interested in mining operations, begs to state that he has at present on sale **SHARES IN THE FOLLOWING MINES**, (in addition to numerous other undertakings in Cornwall and Devon, which the limited nature of an advertisement precludes his enumerating,) for the disposal of which he will be happy to negotiate, either personally or by letter (post paid), addressed as above.

**East Crofty, Levant, Charlestown Consols, Tresavean, Marazion Mines, Trevaun, Wheal Union, Carzise, West Tin Croft, Ding Dong, Balduh, Botallack, Copper Bottom, Bal Swidden, Wheal Budnick, St. Germans, Combe Martin, Wheal Wallis, East Wheal Strawberry, South Polgooth, Cornwall United, North Wheal Kitty, Snell's Wheal Brothers, West Wheal Jewell, Redruth Consols, West Wheal Brothers, East Cornwall Silver, Treleigh Consols, East Relistian, Wheal Broer, Wheal Solomons, East Crover.**

**ALTON MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND PART of the INSTALMENT called for by the Directors of this Association on the 18th of April last, being £1 per Share, is PAYABLE on or before the 20th July instant, at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., of Birch-lane. The Bankers' receipts, together with the certificates of shares, should be left at the Office of the Association, in Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, two clear days, that the payment of the instalment may be inscribed thereon.

Winchester-house, July 18, 1836. **JOHN LABOUCHERE, Chairman.**

**ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—The Scrip-holders are hereby informed, that the SIXTH INSTALMENT of FIVE SHILLINGS per share is POSTPONED to the 10th of August next; and that the said Instalment must be paid within thirty days of that period into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.

7, Tokenhouse-yard, July 25. **JOHN GRANT, Secretary.**

**BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the GEORGE AND VULTURE TAVERN, LOMBARD-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of AUGUST, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a further CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per Share. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board, **NATH. MIDWINTER, Secretary.**  
Lombard-street Chambers, July 22, 1836.

**BISSEY BRIDGE MINING ASSOCIATION.**—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that PAYMENT of the FOURTH INSTALMENT of ONE POUND per share has been fixed for Saturday, the 5th day of November next; such Instalment to be paid into the Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane. Dated this 25th day of July, 1836.

By order of the Directors, **BAXENDALE, TATHAM, UPTON, and JOHNSON,**  
7, Great Winchester-street.

**CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.**—Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders in this Company, that the Shares upon which the Second Instalment of £3 per Share, fixed to be paid to Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., by the 4th inst., will be liable to forfeiture if the said Instalment be not paid upon them within thirty days from the above-mentioned date.

By order of the Directors, **T. V. WILLIAMS, Secretary.**  
37, Old Broad-street, July 14.

**CARN GREY TIN MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share is made, and will become due the 13th August next. The Shareholders are requested to pay the same to Messrs. Drewett and Fowler, Bankers, 60, Broad-street.

46, Lime-street, July 22, 1836. **JOHN W. F. DALTON, Sec.**

**HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors of this Company, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give Notice that a further CALL of ONE POUND per Share is hereby made, and they request that the said One Pound per Share may be paid to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, on or before the 10th of AUGUST next, when the present Scrip Receipts will be exchanged by the Bankers.

By order of the Directors, **L. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.**  
4, Freeman's-court, July 16, 1836.

**MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.**—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of Shares in the Mexican and South American Company will be held at the Office of the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company, No. 9, New Broad-street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at One o'clock precisely, when important communications will be made by the Directors, and a resolution founded thereon will be proposed to the Meeting.

10, New Broad-street-mews, July 28. **H. W. SCHNEIDER, Sec.**

**NORTH CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—The Scrip-holders are hereby informed, that the FIFTH INSTALMENT of ONE POUND per Share must be paid into the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritten, and Co., on or before the 10th of August next. All Shares on which the said Instalment shall then remain unpaid will be liable to forfeiture.

13, Lombard-street Chambers, July 25. **W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Sec.**

**PENOLDS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Ten Shillings per share having been made at the Half-Yearly General Meeting, held on the 2nd May last, and power having been then given to the Directors to declare when the same should become due, the Directors at a meeting held this day Resolved, that the Call of Ten Shillings per share, agreed to at such meeting, and now made by them, should be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., the Company's Bankers, on or before the 1st August next.

37, New Broad-street, June 30, 1836. **GEORGE MORGAN, Sec.**

**ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—The Directors, in pursuance of the authority vested in them, give notice, that the CALL for the other half of the second Instalment, viz. FIVE SHILLINGS per share, is hereby made, and request that the same be paid to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street, on or before Monday, the 8th of August. On presenting the Bankers' Receipt, together with the Scrip Shares, at the Office of the Company, the Instalment will be indorsed thereon.

15, Great St. Helens, July 19.

**THE HAYLE RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The Directors hereby give notice, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the office of the Company, Rectory House, London Wall, in the City of London, on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, at Two o'clock precisely, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

Rectory House, London Wall, July 29. **WILLIAM DOBREE, Chairman.**

**LOAN AND CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE MINING INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.**—Present Capital £20,000, in 12,000 Scrip Shares of £5 each, of which 9000 only will be issued, the residue to be reserved for the option of the Shareholders in a subsequent issue, when resolved upon at a General Meeting.

Deposit £1 per Share.

**DIRECTORS.**  
George Capper, Esq., Charles Topliss, Esq.,  
R. W. Hawkes, Esq., William Nicholson, Esq.,  
With power to add to their number from among the Shareholders.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Stone, Martin, and Stone.  
**SOLICITORS.**—John Atkins, Esq.

This Association is formed for the purpose of making temporary advances upon, and for the occasional purchase of, Scrip Shares in Cornish and Devonshire Mining Companies.

The present period seems to be peculiarly favourable for carrying into effect the views of this Association; as, whether from the delay inseparable from bringing new mines into a productive state—the outlay that must necessarily and necessarily be made in attaining that object—the too sanguine expectations of the original subscribers—or their disinclination or inability to meet further instalments to accomplish the full development of these undertakings, this description of property frequently and indiscriminately depressed, and at times nearly unsaleable, except at great sacrifices, even in concerns of undoubted future promise.

The leading object of this Association will therefore be, the making temporary advances, by way of Loan, to the holders of Scrip Shares in Cornish and Devonshire Mines, on such terms as, whilst affording great accommodation to the public, may also be a source of considerable profit to the Association. And when it is considered that the number of shares in this description of property at present exceeds 300,000, and that the holders who may require accommodation are subject to charge varying from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum, the Directors of this Association cannot but feel confident that an Association formed, as the present is, for the purpose of affording such accommodation upon a scale of remuneration less, will be hailed with satisfaction by all who are interested in mining purposes. In making such advances, preference will be given to the Shareholders in a Company.

A subsidiary branch of the business of this Association will be to apply a limited sum of its funds, should the Directors deem it expedient, to the purchase of Scrip Shares (being subject to no responsibility), which in their judgment, assisted by the best local information, are sufficiently promising, yet so far depressed, as to constitute a fair investment.

Unlike most other undertakings, the operations of this Association will, without preliminary expense, be immediately called into action; hence, early, and, it is confidently anticipated, large returns will be realized.

Applications for Shares (if by letter, post paid) to be addressed "To the Solicitor for the Loan and Investment Association, 5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street," on Prospectuses may be had.

London, July 26, 1836.

### THE MINING REVIEW

Just published, price 5s., with six ENGRAVINGS, No. VIII. of  
Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

**CONTENTS.**  
**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.** 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits—2. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain—4. Geological Survey of the Cornish District, Cornwall—5. On Civil and Mining Engineering—6. Schuchleben's Hot-Air Furnace Feeder—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey—9. On Pumps used in Mines—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idria—11. On the Auriferous Rocks of Virginia—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

**MISCELLANEA.** Geology—Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes—Mechanical Power of Steam—Iron—Malachite—Pary's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances—Exports of Metals—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam-Engines—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth—Antediluvian—Silver Mines—Fossil Equiseta—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden—Blasting Rocks—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina—Artesian Well—Mineral Springs—Artificial Felspar—Petroleum—On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks—The Boundary—Analysis of a Fossil Tree—Diamond Matrix—Importation of Coal—On the Concentration of Iron—Unproductive Labour in Mines—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal Mine—Platina and Gold of the Uralian Mountains—Triphylite, a new Mineral—Diamonds in North America—Hydroborate, a new Mineral—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili—Coins and Medals—Increase in the Isle of Skye—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese—Allanite of Greenland—Antimonial Nickel—Chalcotrite—On the Proofs of a Gradual Rising of the Land—Needle Ore—Diamonds at Algiers.

**SCIENTIFIC BODIES.** Society of Arts—Geological Society of London—Geological Society of France—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

**NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.** Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society—Geological Map of England and Wales—Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

**APPENDIX.** Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swanses—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Tacklings in Cornwall—Production of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a Summary—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c.

London: Published by SIMPKIN and MARSHALL; and may be had of every bookseller in the United Kingdom.

**THE MINING JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.**  
The only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy; combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of Public Companies, Correspondence from the Mining Districts, Sales of Ores, Prices of Shares, Mines, Railways, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., is published every Saturday, price Sevenpence, and may be had of all newspapers in town and country.

Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London.

**THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,**  
**GRYLLS'S ANNUAL MINING SHEET.**

At the Ticketing Paper Office, Redruth, From June 30, 1835, to June 30, 1836, containing the Quantity of Copper Ore Sold from each Mine, the Amount of Money, and the Average Price per ton.—Each Copper Co.'s Purchase.—The Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money, the Average Standard, Produce, and Price of the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales.—And an Abstract of Tin coined in Devon and Cornwall within the same time, &c., &c.

A few Copies of the "SYNOPSIS OF MINING" still on sale.  
July 27, 1836.

**SOUTH BRITISH COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**  
FOR SPINNING COTTON TWIST AND YARN, AND FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF POWER-LOOM SHIRTINGS AND CALICOES.

Capital £1,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit 5s. per Share. The Provisional Committee are of the opinion that the Company, should they come to terms it would enable the Company to proceed to business in a short time.

Only 25,000 shares will be at present issued agreeable to the terms of the prospectus, and in consequence of the present great demand for shares no further applications will be received after the 13th of August, when the shares will be forthwith allotted, and due notice will be given before any more shares are issued.

Application for shares, post paid, continue to be received at the office of the Company, 6, John-street, Adelphi, Messrs. Wright and Co., Bankers, 6, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, Mr. J. Whitaker, Solicitor, 2, Parry's-lane, Holborn, London; or Messrs. E. Morgan and Co., Norwich; Mr. C. Roberts, Birmingham; Mr. William Lee, Bristol; Mr. George Lander, Gloucester; Mr. J. Saunders, Weymouth; Mr. E. Wilson, Brighton; and Mr. J. W. Booth, Wakefield.

**THE SHEFFIELD AND MIDLAND RAILWAY.**  
Capital £900,000, in 18,000 Shares of £50 each.

**PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.**  
Chairman—Hugh Parker, Esq., Woodhouse, near Sheffield.  
The Master Clerk of Sheffield: John Shaw, Esq., Debdale, Mansfield  
W. P. Motterwood, Esq., Alfreton Park.  
T. E. Dacey, Esq., Claybrook Hall, Lut-teworth.  
Office Share, Esq., Richmond, Sheffield.  
S. Parker, Esq., Woodhouse, Sheffield.  
J. Oakes, Esq., Riddings House, Alfreton.  
Wm. Jessop, Esq., Butterley Hall, Derby.  
M. Ellison, Esq., the Farm, Sheffield.  
Samuel Roberts, jun., Esq., Park Grange, Sheffield.  
John Horsfall, Esq., Standard Hill, Nottingham.  
T. A. Ward, Esq., Park House, Sheffield.  
H. Hollis, Esq., Pleshey Works, Mansfield.  
Richard Greenhalgh, Esq., Mansfield.  
B. Hounsfield, Esq., the Clough, Sheffield.  
John Rodgers, Esq., Sheffield.

(With power to add to their number).  
**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Parker, Shaw, and Co., Sheffield; Messrs. Wright and Co., London.  
**SOLICITORS.**—Mr. Bernard, John Wake, Messrs. Wilson and Young, Sheffield; Messrs. Few, Hamilton, and Few, London.

**ENGINEERS.**—Mr. George Leather, Leeds; Mr. Joseph Locke, Liverpool.  
**AGENTS.**—Messrs. Leeson and Gell, Nottingham; Messrs. Berridge, Berridge, and Macaulay, Leicester.

The promoters of this undertaking, feeling the necessity of securing to the important town of Sheffield and its manufacturing interests the like advantages of railway communication as those about to be possessed by other large trading communities, have formed themselves into a provisional committee for effecting that object, as far as regards a line of Railway from that town through the Midland and Southern Counties of England towards the Metropolis.

The right of Sheffield to possess these advantages has already been recognised by Parliament during discussions on other Railway projects affecting the interests of that town, and the promoters therefore feel justified in entertaining a confident anticipation that the proposed measure must at once obtain the favour and sanction of the Legislature, as well as the cordial co-operation of the public at large.

The Committee are well advised of the practicability of a line of Railway from Sheffield upon a level suited to join the intended Railway to Manchester, having its southern terminus at the River Trent, where it is intended to unite with the Midland Counties Railway, and having also a branch connecting it with the Railway from a Pinxton to Mansfield.

The engineers and surveyors, however, will have special instructions to examine the whole of the intervening country for the purpose of selecting the most eligible line with reference to its general public utility. The necessary capital has been estimated at £900,000, but the Committee reserve to themselves power to reduce the amount of shares to be issued, either in number or value, as they shall think best, if on further examination a smaller capital shall be found adequate.

With respect to the probable income, the Committee, confident as they are that the scheme will prove highly remunerative, deem it alone necessary, in order to satisfy the public on this head, to refer to the line in which the country will be intersected by this proposed Railway, and those with which it will be united, by which it will be seen, that amongst its multifarious advantages, it will form a link in the main and most direct chain of communication between the metropolis and the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, as well as the northern parts of the kingdom, and would pass through a country abounding with coal and other minerals.

A deposit of £5 per share is to be paid upon the allotment of the shares, and to be under the control and management of the Committee for the time being for the purposes of the undertaking.

### TO THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS BARONET BARRETT.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Tinners, of the parish of Wendron, and others on their behalf, Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists have recently been informed that your Ladyship claims to possess the right of certain water streams, in the parish of Wendron, and to let or dispose of them on your Ladyship may deem right. That proceedings in Chancery have within these few weeks been taken at the suit of Joseph James Reynolds and others claiming a right to waters under the authority of your Ladyship.

That by reason of such proceedings the tin works of streamers in the parish of Wendron, amounting in number, with their families, to nearly 300 souls, have been thrown idle; and many of these poor persons are thereby deprived of the means of subsistence.

That your Memorialists are advised that your Ladyship has no right to deprive them of the use of the waters in question; but your Memorialists, deeply impressed as they are with the conviction that your Ladyship will not sacrifice a large body of humble and hard-working people for the sake of a revenue from waters which to your Ladyship must be utterly insignificant, approach your Ladyship, praying, That your Ladyship will direct your agents to abandon all claims to waters required by the Tinners for their works.

### WHEAL SQUIRE TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Capital £2000, in 1000 Shares of £2 each. Deposit £2 per Share.

**BANKERS.**—Sir J. Lubbock and Co., London. Messrs. Williams and Co., Truro and Camborne.  
**SOLICITOR.**—J. P. Bennellack, Esq., Truro, Cornwall.

The sett belonging to this Company is situated in the parishes of Crown and Camborne, in the county of Cornwall, and is held for a term of twenty-one years, at the moderate dues of 1-18th. The sett extends on the course of the lode upwards of 1200 fathoms, and in breadth 600 fathoms, embracing within its limits the lodes of that rich and productive mine, "Tresavean," from which immense profits are now making. The great advantage of this speculation is, that it can for a considerable time be wrought without the aid of expensive steam machinery, coupled with its local situation, the productivity of its lodes, which are known to be rich in Tin Ores, offers to the Capitalist a safe and profitable investment rarely to be met with in the county of Cornwall.

The management of Wheal Squire is confided to that able and scientific miner, Captain Nicholas Vivian, who will give every information that may be required. Applications for the remaining 200 shares to be made on or before the end of July, at Sir John Lubbock's Banking-house, London; at the Miners' Banks, Truro and Camborne; to Mr. Coleman, Devonport, or to Mr. Jeffrey, Surgeon, Camborne, having the immediate continuation of this mine joint with Wheal Edmund sett.

Since the Sett has been granted, the Shareholders have opened on the lodes of Wheal Kitty north and south lodes, the indications of which equal, if not surpass, either of the lodes on the above-named mines at the same depths, and are lying in the same strata of kyllas as the Wheal Kitty Mine, and in a parallel direction with the Pink and Blue Hills lodes, from which immense dividends have been paid. On the west boundary of the Sett there is a deep valley leading to the sea, from which it is intended to take up the adit levels; by doing which the value of the property, to a depth of thirty fathoms, will be proved without the expense of steam machinery. When looking at the immense quantity of tin which has been risen and is still raising, above the adit level in the adjacent mines, and the profits realized, and realizing, no doubt can exist of the present undertaking proving a valuable property, and requiring only a small capital to prove its capabilities. The lease of this extensive Sett is granted for twenty-one years.

The Mine is divided into 200 shares, and constituted on the cost book system.  
**PROMOTER.**—Mr. Alfred Concanen.  
**MANAGING AGENT.**—Captain J. Bennellack, to whom, and Mr. C. S. Edsall, 40, Lemon-street, Truro, applications are to be made for the remaining Shares.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs. Magor, Turner, and Co.

**UPTON AND ROBERTS' PATENT SAFETY LAMP.**—The perfect safety of this Lamp has been proved by the Chemist, the Miner, and a Select Committee of the House of Commons, by tests which neither the Davy Lamp, nor any other professed safety Lamp, could sustain; it can, therefore, be recommended to the Miner as a protection, under all circumstances—there are no exceptions. To the benefit, it is only necessary to state, that from its peculiar construction, the products of its combustion secure its safety to the working miner, that it never fills with flame, and affords treble the light of the Davy Lamp. It is, therefore, hoped that life will no longer be exposed to a dreadful, and now unnecessary, peril, by the use of a Lamp, which neither affords the requisite protection nor sufficient light for mining operations.

Sold by W. Upton and Co., Queen-street, Cheapside, London; Mr. ROBERT WATSON, High-bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and also by Messrs. TIMOTHY SMITH and SONS, Birmingham, who supply the trade.

**BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK, on the Scotch System, No. 9, Cavendish-square.**

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sir Francis C. Knowles, Bart., Mr. John Hahnemann, Esq.,  
Thomas H. Cooke, Esq., M.P., Thomas Serrell, Esq.,  
Edward Parkins, Esq., William Henry Barnard, Esq.,  
The Hon. Colonel Leicester Stanhope.

The Directors of the Borough of St. Marylebone Bank beg leave to announce, that no further applications for Shares will be received after the 31st inst., except from parties resident in the district, or from parties at a distance, who will open accounts with the Bank; that all the principal officers of the Establishment have been appointed, and that the Bank will open for public business in the first week of September next.

9, Cavendish-square. **DAVID HANNAY, Manager.**

**VARTON IRON COMPANY.**  
Capital £200,000, in 8000 Shares of £25 each.

**DIRECTORS.**  
George Kenrick, Esq., William Needham, Esq.,  
John Lawrence, Esq., Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P.,  
R. H. Manderson, Esq., William Hathbone, Esq.,  
John Mitchell, jun., Esq., Russell Scott, Esq.,  
Henry Milnes Thornton, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**  
John Labouchere, Esq., Philip Cazenove, Esq.,  
**BANKERS.**  
Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co.  
**SOLICITORS.**  
Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Bolger.

An opportunity having presented itself of negotiating with the proprietors of the Varton Iron Works, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, for the purchase of those works on terms which are calculated to yield a highly remunerative return, and a careful and deliberate survey and examination having been made by persons of the highest competency, an agreement has been entered into for the purchase, contingent upon a Joint Stock Company being formed for the purpose of carrying on the concern.

The terms of the purchase are grounded not upon the existing high prices of iron, but upon those which may be expected on an average of years. The works are at the present time in active and profitable operation, producing at the rate of about 15,000 tons of iron yearly, a large proportion of which is manufactured upon the premises into wrought iron rails and bars. There are five furnaces in blast, and there is engine-power capable of working an additional number; the works at present give employment to about 1500 persons. The distance from Newport, the shipping port, is under fourteen miles by easy railway and water carriage, and it will appear by the register of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire canals, that there are but four works in South Wales which equal the Varton in the amount of produce.

A part of the estate is freehold, and the remainder held on lease at moderate rents. For the purpose of raising a capital for the payment of the purchase-money, and carrying on the works, it is proposed to create 8000 shares of £25 each, upon which £10 per share will be paid as a deposit, and as the agreement binds the vendors to accept the consideration-money by easy instalments, the subsequent calls upon the shares will be limited to £5 each call, and an interval of at least three months will elapse between each. It is not expected that more than £25 per share will be ultimately called for.

The Company will take the profits of the concern from the 30th ultimo, and the dividends will be made half-yearly, the first dividend will be payable in the month of January next.

The previous proprietors of the estate will hold a large interest in the Company, and will continue to take an active share in its management. The Company will be regulated by a deed of settlement, which will be forthwith prepared by the Directors under legal advice, and which the Shareholders will be required to execute upon notice for that purpose, under penalty of forfeiture of their shares. The deed will contain such clauses and covenants as are usually inserted in deeds of settlement of this nature, and will fix the number and qualifications of the Directors and Auditors, the periods of holding General Meetings, the right of voting, and such other points as are not adverted to in this prospectus, all of which are to be in the discretion of the Directors.

Applications for shares may be made (post paid) to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 25, St. Swintha's-lane, Lombard-street.

London, July 25. **WILLIAM FULFORD, Sec.**



# THE CAMBRIAN UNITED COPPER, SILVER, and LEAD MINE COMPANY.

For Working COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, and other Mines in North Wales.  
Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each. First Instalment 25s.  
Deposit 5s. per share.

**HONORARY DIRECTORS.**  
Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bt., M.P.  
Col. Sir L. P. Jones Parry, K.C.M.G., M.P.  
Colonel Edwards, M.P.  
Gov. Sir William Wynne, K.C.H.

**HONORARY MANAGERS.**  
Major Hawkes, Dudley  
James Proud Johnson, Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomeryshire  
Hugh Davies Griffith, Esq., Caer Rhon.

**PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.**  
(With power to add to their numbers.)  
Mr. Thomas Pemberton, High Bailiff of Birmingham.  
Mr. Thomas Bolton, Low Bailiff of Birmingham.  
Mr. Charles Williams, Birmingham.

**BANKERS.**  
Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Company, London.  
North and South Wales Banks in Liverpool, Chester, and Wales.  
Birmingham Bankers.  
Solicitors—Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, Birmingham.

The Mines proposed to be first worked by the Company are near Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, in lands called Tanyrallt Cae-gwalr Brynallionog and Mircioel, consisting of upwards of One Thousand Acres, in which several rich lodes of Copper, Silver, Lead, and other ores, have been discovered, but have not yet been worked with effect. The lodes in the grounds have been examined and surveyed by eminent mine agents and miners, and the lodes are reported to be rich, and of extensive extent. The ore has been assayed, and produces metal of the finest quality, upwards of sixty tons of copper having been raised out of the lode on Mircioel, which lode has been traced for nearly three miles, and found to bear in every place where it has been tried.

Part of these Mines are held by the present lessee for the terms of thirty-one, and the residue for the term of twenty-one years, at a royalty of one-tenth. The distance from the works to the shipping place is about six miles; the road is good and the carriage low. As the works progress, it is intended to extend the operation of the Company to such other mineral districts in the neighbourhood as they may consider worthy their attention.

**CONDITIONS.**  
1.—That the Company be called "The Cambrian United Copper, Silver, and Lead Mine Company," and be considered as formed when 10,000 shares shall be subscribed for.  
2.—That the capital of the Company be £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each; but that no proprietor shall be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.  
3.—That so soon as the Provisional Committee shall have allotted the requisite number of shares, a general meeting shall be convened, to appoint Directors, and for other general purposes.  
4.—That the affairs of the Company shall be managed by Nine Directors, whose qualification shall be fifty shares each.  
5.—That each subscriber shall, when his shares are allotted, pay into one of the banks of the Company £1 per share, to the credit of the Company, in addition to the 5s. per share paid on his becoming a subscriber, towards the expense of constituting the Company.

6.—That all further calls, if necessary, shall be made by the Directors, as the same may be required; provided, nevertheless, that no larger sum than £1 per share shall be called for at one time; and that an interval of three calendar months shall intervene between each call.  
7.—That every shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every twenty shares he may possess.  
8.—That a Deed of Association, containing provisions for the security of the Shareholders, and limiting their responsibility to the amount of their respective subscriptions, and for the management of the Company, shall be prepared and executed as soon as practicable.  
9.—That the shares of those persons who shall neglect or refuse to execute the Deed of Association within two calendar months, being required in writing so to do, shall be forfeited to the Company, together with the deposits paid thereon.  
10.—That the Directors shall be chosen annually, with full power to manage the affairs of the Company, and with liberty to appoint the officers of the Company, with reasonable compensation.

Prospectuses, with conditions annexed, may be had from, and applications for Shares made to, Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, solicitors, Birmingham; Mr. Malabar, solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. Oswald, Milne, and Chippindall, solicitors, Manchester; Mr. Neale, solicitor, Wellington; Salop; Mr. Eytton, solicitor, Mold, Flintshire; Mr. David Williams, solicitor, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire; Messrs. Blower and Vizard, 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, 3, Gray's Inn-square, London; Mr. H. Seymour Westmacott, solicitor, 7, South-square, Gray's Inn, London; Mr. Hyde, solicitor, Ely-place; Mr. Charles R. Roberts, solicitor, Gray's Inn, London; or Mr. B. COOK, mine agent, Birmingham.

The application to be made in the form following.

**CAMBRIAN MINING COMPANY.**  
Gentlemen (or Sirs),—I request you will reserve and secure to me Shares in this Company; and in consideration thereof I agree to take the said Shares upon the conditions mentioned in the prospectus.  
Dated \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1836.

Specimens of the Copper and Lead Ore may be seen at the office of B. Cook. The reports of experienced miners and surveyors of mines, who have carefully examined them, will be published in a few days, and forwarded to the agents connected with this Company.

## LONDON SPERM WHALE FISHING COMPANY.—

Capital £600,000, in 12,000 Shares of £50 each.  
Deposit £25 per share.

The princely fortunes which have been made by individuals of large capital engaged in the Sperm Whale Fishery, and the extraordinary exertions which at the present moment are making by the public companies formed in America and France to carry this truly national pursuit to the utmost, is the best possible proof that it is an object worthy the notice and support of a British public.

In contradistinction to the many schemes now afloat, in which, if they are ever permitted to take effect, millions must be expended and years elapse before any return can be made to the Shareholders, there will, in this instance, be no investment of capital but what may at any time be speedily realised.

The capital of the Company will be sufficient to keep at all times a fleet of fifty ships on the seas, and, taking the average of all the voyages made for the last two years, the Shareholders have the best guarantee that it cannot fail to be productive of the most important and satisfactory results. At the present price of oil a single vessel will produce a net profit of £7500, or an average return on the whole number of ships of £150,000 per annum; and if to this is added the saving that this important fishery in the most efficient manner, and also the fishery at Greenland and Davis' Straits, if that should be deemed expedient.

Seven thousand shares only will be issued to the public in the first instance, at a premium of £1 per share, reserving the remaining 5000 shares on the same terms for individuals who have vessels at present engaged in these fisheries, and who may feel disposed to sell them and join the Company. The premium will be applied to the payment of expenses incidental to the formation of the Company, and the surplus will form a reserve fund for the benefit of the Shareholders.

Lists of Directors, &c., will be published in a few days, and, in the mean time, applications for shares may be made, post paid, to John William Willet, Esq., 18, Essex-street, Strand, solicitor to the Company, and of whom Prospectuses may be had; but no attention will be paid to any application for shares unless the same is accompanied with a reference of respectability, or payment of the premium is made at the time of application.

N.B.—The estimates of the Company are made at £75 per ton, but since then the price of sperm oil has advanced to £82 per ton, and nearly every cargo that can arrive for the next two years has been bought up.  
June 18, 1836.

## NORTHAMPTON UNION COAL AND MINING COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each.

The great price of coals, and the advance on that very essential and absolutely necessary article in housekeeping, &c., induced several persons to form a Provisional Committee, who sent a deputation for two experienced colliers from Staffordshire, to come to Northampton and examine the strata of stone, clay, &c., which they have done, and are of opinion that coals are to be found within a very moderate distance from the surface. The Committee have therefore commenced sinking their first shaft under the most encouraging circumstances, and with the greatest probability of success.

According to a moderate estimate, full one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum will be realised, on coals being found, to the Shareholders, independent of the advantages derived from the consumption of gas, lime, bread, malt, beer, &c., which will all be much reduced in price in consequence, and the consumers of coals generally will be greatly benefited; and indeed this undertaking is one that presents greater advantages to the Shareholders than any Company that has ever been projected.

**OPINIONS OF THE SURVEYORS, &c.**  
We, James Stanfield and Jonas Linford, both of Tipton, in the county of Stafford, colliers, having examined the strata of stone, clay, &c., on fifty acres of land near Northampton, are of opinion, that as the strata are exactly similar to the strata in Staffordshire, there are coals below; and, indeed, we do not entertain a doubt, but there are as good coals to be obtained as any in Staffordshire. We have found a stratum of good iron stone, which is as valuable as coal.

Witness our hands this twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.  
JAMES STANFIELD.  
JONAS LINFORD.

I have examined the strata and stone which have been found at Kingsthorpe, and am decidedly of opinion that coal will be found, and that in sufficient quantities not only amply to repay for the trouble and expense you may incur in finding the same, but furnish also a considerable profit to the shareholders.  
Tipton, 12th June, 1836.

**A. EVANS.\***  
Having been at Northampton on business, and seeing the Prospectus of your intended Company, I was induced to visit the spot where the operation is to be commenced, and having been extensively engaged in mining operations for many years, I beg to assure you that I entertain a most favourable opinion of your ultimate success.  
Northampton, June 13, 1836.

Applications for the remaining Shares may be made to James Samuel Jenkins, Esq., Resident Director of the Northamptonshire Banking Company; Mr. Alderman Freeman, Market-square; Mr. George Cooke, solicitor, Northampton; Messrs. Blackstock, Bunce, and Vincent, 9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London; or to the following shareholders, viz. Mr. Edmunds, 9, Change Alley, London; Mr. Scott, Birmingham; Messrs. Biddable, Leeds; Mr. Charnock, Wakefield; Mr. Holt, Manchester; or Mr. Coglan, Liverpool; of whom prospectuses may be had. All letters to be post paid.

**G. COOKE.**  
Solicitor to the Provisional Committee.  
Northampton, July, 1836.  
\* Mr. Evans is at the present time in the situation of surveyor to three separate collieries, viz. Collyweston (Tipton), Round Green Colliery, Osbury and Tipton Colliery.

# THE CORNISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each. Deposit 25s. per share.  
The mining operations of these kingdoms are almost entirely in the hands of the very first importance, not only as respects the employment of the labouring population, the promotion and advancement of mechanical skill, and the various arts and sciences, but also as regards the prosperity of our manufacturers, traders, and artisans,—as well as the enrichment of individuals, and the augmentation of the public revenue, and are in their nature and essence the true field for the application of a jointstock fund.

The established principles of political science demand the appropriation of the surplus capital of the country to the development of its mineral riches in preference to its employment in foreign adventure, or its diversion in aid of the mining interests of the New World.

The peculiar characteristic of the present era is,—that the public establishments now created are essentially national, and tend to the improvement of our own country, and to the development of its resources, whereas the period to which it has been mistakenly likened was marked by an indiscriminate and lavish appropriation of capital to objects foreign to the interests of the nation, and alien to the principles by which, alone, public wealth can be augmented, and the commercial greatness of the country sustained.

The avidity with which shares in the numerous foreign mining companies of 1824, 5, and 6, were taken up, and the false and ruinous premiums which were then created upon those shares, by the founders and promoters of such companies, naturally led to the disastrous results which a reaction in these chimerical schemes were calculated to produce,—capital was drawn from the country to an extent which endangered the monetary system of the kingdom,—and was applied to objects which, even had they been successful, (and they did not possess the elements of success,) would not have been advantageous to the nation, however beneficial they might have been to some few of the interested adventurers, or to the districts to which the immense sums then subscribed were transmitted. Thus the interests of this country were sacrificed—individual misery was produced—and the beneficial application of capital to the mining districts of Great Britain was retarded by a mistaken and ill-judged appropriation of surplus revenue and private wealth in aid of the infant government of South America.

The prejudice and distaste which then existed to the investment of capital in British mines, in ignorance of the mineral riches of these kingdoms, have been removed, and it is now conceded,—that the variety and value of the mineral deposits in the country of Cornwall are equal to any in the world; at the same time it must be freely admitted, that the application of capital in promotion of the interests of our own country, under the wholesome protection of our known laws, has an efficient guarantee for its due administration, never yet offered by any foreign country, and which cannot be anticipated in any of the incipient states of South America, to which the attention of our capitalists has hitherto been attracted.

The general success which has attended the mining operations of the county of Cornwall during the last seven years,—the average produce of the Cornish mines, and the return upon that produce to their owners, have afforded proof that the country of Cornwall is a subject of great national importance, and that they present results infinitely superior to any ever yet arrived at by British adventurers in foreign mines, to which the enterprising spirit of the merchants of this country has at any time been directed.

Notwithstanding there have been many, and there may continue to be a few failures in single or individual undertakings, mining in the aggregate now is, and for many years has been, in defiance of the numerous practical and managerial errors that have tended to lessen the rate of profit derivable from such operations, an appropriation of capital absolutely free from the possibility of total loss, less subject to partial and depressing fluctuation, and more securely productive of permanent and large profits than any other species of investment.

The promoters of the Company now offered for public consideration have devoted very many years of deliberate and anxious attention to the mineral districts of Cornwall; and have, by the application of time, mind, and capital, to mining operations, acquired that practical information of the true principles upon which they should be conducted, and that scientific knowledge of the various mineral deposits of the county which are the essential ingredients to success in any mining undertaking; and without which no undertaking can be conducted with advantage to its proprietors.

The promoters of this measure are not insensible to the fact, that many capitalists have been deterred from embarking in mining operations in consequence of parties, with no other object than a momentary advantage resulting from the creation of a premium on shares, in themselves valueless, ignorant of mineralogy and unacquainted with even the incipient stages of the science upon which the successful prosecution of all mining operations depend, having offered to public notice mines injudiciously selected, of which they were incapable of forming a true estimate, and which, after giving rise to false hopes, have terminated in disappointment and loss, and destroyed the confidence which ought to have been sustained by talent, integrity, science, and sound practical judgment.

The mines selected for "The Cornish Consolidated Mining Company" consist of twelve sets, each presenting peculiar advantages, and all of them in that advanced stage of exploration which affords the means of forming a correct estimate of their value, and of their probable produce, as likewise of the sums required to put them into an efficient and certain state of working; they have been selected after the fullest consideration of their natural capabilities and incidental advantages, reference being had to the importance of entering into contracts for those mines only which were in such a state of development as to ensure a regular and permanent return on the capital required to be embarked. In making this selection, attention has also been directed to the necessity of avoiding an improvident outlay of capital in the resumption of deep and exhausted mines, or in merely speculative operations in new and barren ground; the promoters of the Company having determined, aided by some of the most experienced mining captains of the county, to apply their time and attention solely to the efficient proving of mines, which previous and shallow workings have shown to be capable of ensuring large profits when aided by effective machinery and superintended by an energetic and competent management.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate and effective working of the whole of the mines engaged for the Company; and as economy of time is as essential to vigorous operations in mining establishments as the appropriation of capital is to secure a successful result, it has been deemed advisable to define the periods at which the respective portions of the capital stock will be required to be paid, in order that the whole of the works of the Company may be conducted with that certainty and regularity which are the sure precursors to, as they are the attendants upon success; and that the directors of, and the bona fide adventurers in, the Company, may be protected against those speculative attempts, too frequently resorted to by a class of applicants for shares in public companies, who have no other intention than a disreputable desire to job in the stock created, upon the chance of a false and unnatural premium, or of abandoning their interests if an immediate profit be not realized; thus destroying the vigour and regularity of the operations, impeding the prospects, and deranging the affairs of every establishment that shall place the least reliance upon the engagements of such persons in aid of the capital required to be raised.

The capital of the Company is £200,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £10 each, a deposit of £2 per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by three instalments of £1 per share—the first to be paid on the 10th day of January, 1837; the second on the 10th of July, 1837; and the third and last on the 10th of January, 1838.

A detailed prospectus, with a descriptive account of, and a report on each of the mines engaged for the Company, will shortly be printed for distribution. Shares in the Capital Stock of this Company may be secured on application to the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Kirkman, at the Mining Offices, 12, Pancras-lane, Cheap-side, London.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The first annual general meeting of the proprietors in the Copiapo Mining Company was held at their office, No. 22, Austin-friers, on Thursday last, the 28th inst., pursuant to public notice.

**J. G. RAVENSHAW, Esq.,** in the chair.

The report, of which the following is an abstract, was read by the chairman. After calling the attention of the shareholders to the objects for which the company was formed, and the rules and regulations by which it was to be governed, as set forth in the prospectus issued in April, 1835, it proceeded to detail the various measures that had been adopted for carrying the proposed undertaking into effect. The directors having engaged Mr. Brian Adams as their special agent, to go out to Chili to take formal possession of the mines, estates, and other properties purchased on behalf of the company, that gentleman left England for that purpose in July, 1835, but, owing to unavoidable delays, was not able to reach Copiapo until the March following; and at the date of his last advice, the 14th March, he was proceeding with the objects of his mission in the most satisfactory manner.

The directors having every reason to think highly of the character and qualifications of Mr. George Binger, then in charge of the property on behalf of the sellers, offered him the situation of chief manager of the company's concerns at Copiapo, and are much gratified in being able to announce that he has accepted the appointment, and that, in conjunction with Mr. Adams, he had carried into effect all the preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the property on the 15th March last, when the whole establishment with all its concerns finally became the property of the company.

The reports received, both from Mr. Adams as well as Mr. Binger, are highly satisfactory as to the value of the property and the future prospects of the undertaking. So soon as the usual formalities were completed, they intended sending home a full statement of their proceedings, with a detailed report on all the various branches connected with the establishment at Copiapo.

Every requisite precaution was taken by the directors to provide for any probable contingencies which might occur in the future management of the company's affairs in Chili; whilst ample funds have been placed at the disposal of the manager at Copiapo, to enable him to prosecute active operations at the mines; at the same time no party in Chili has any authority to draw directly on the company.

The company's agents at Valparaiso having instructions to take up vessels there to load ores when the manager required them, the directors have hitherto only taken up four vessels on this side for that purpose. In the mean time the establishment of a line of packets to sail from Liverpool once every fortnight, will, they expect, greatly tend to facilitate their operations in regard to freights and communications.

The nominal capital of the company was originally fixed by the pro-

positor at 200,000l., divided into 10,000 shares of 20l. each, but calls only to the extent of 12l. 10s. have been made, and all which were punctually paid. The directors not requiring the instalments due in May last, dispensed with it, reserving, however, the right, should additional capital be wanted at any future period, to make further calls, not exceeding 1l. per share at any one time, upon giving thirty days' previous notice thereof. The quantity of ores shipped in Chili for account of the company, since its formation, has been 146 tons; and which, including a cargo that was lost, but recovered from the underwriters, and one just arrived at Swansea, not yet sold, will, it is expected, realise a profit to the company of upwards of 15,000l.

The directors then proceeded to declare a dividend out of the profits already realised of 1l. per share, to be paid on the 1st September next, and expressed a confident hope to have it in their power to repeat the same half-yearly.

The directors further expressed their full approbation of the conduct of all parties connected in the transactions, as well as with the results, so far as they have been shown, or can be anticipated; and felt confident that the undertaking would prove highly beneficial to all parties concerned in it.

A conversation ensued, in which Mr. Shore and other gentlemen took part, from which it appeared that the ores hitherto received have exceeded both in produce and value the estimate as set forth in the prospectus.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and directors, and the meeting then broke up.

The meeting was highly respectfully attended.

## UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a half-yearly general meeting of proprietors of this association, held at the London Tavern, the 27th July, 1836, John Easthope, Esq., in the chair, the advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the adjourned general meeting of the 23d March last were read and confirmed, as a correct report of the proceedings of that meeting; after which the following report of the directors was read:—

**REPORT.**  
Since the last general meeting of proprietors, held on the 23d March, several despatches have been received from the managers in Mexico, the full particulars of which have been laid on the table of the proprietors' room, at the office of the association: the latest dates come down to the 26th May.

**Mine of Rayas.**—Since the last report of the directors, it appears, by Mr. Gavin Glennie's reports, that there has been very great fluctuations in the produce of this mine; but in the letter of the managers of the 26th May, from Mexico, it is stated that Mr. Glennie's report, at Guanajuato, to the 21st of that month, was "more gratifying than for some time past."

By the annual accounts now received, it appears, that from the 1st of April, 1835, when the association was reinstated in the direction of the mine, to the 31st Dec. last, the total outlay was.....£252,925 7 4  
The total returns.....230,129 2 3

Excess of outlay.....22,796 5 1  
By the journals for January and February, just come to hand, it appears that during those two months the outlay was.....55,713 1 5  
The returns.....39,213 4 4  
16,499 5 1

Total excess of outlay.....39,296 2 2  
And by the Guanajuato "statement of weekly receipts, payments, and remaining assets," from the 1st March to 21st May, being the last date received, the payments on account of Rayas were £68,865 2; the receipts were £60,997 3; excess of payments.....7,867 7 0

Total excess of outlay.....£47,164 1 2  
It is however to be borne in mind, that the value of the ores under reduction, at the haciendas of San Matias and Banera, must be considerable. Mr. O'Gorman, in his letter dated at Guanajuato, the 5th February last, estimates them at £57,500; and from the amount of unpicked ore, raised weekly, as stated in Mr. Gavin Glennie's reports, up to the 23d May, it may be inferred that the value there could not be less.

**El Oro.**—The managers were endeavouring to dispose of the little property of the association remaining in this district, and to deliver over the mines to the owners. In the former object they have partially succeeded, but not in the latter; and it is feared that they will yet have some trouble ere they finally get rid of them.

**Quasaca.**—No further operations are carried on at this district than are required to maintain the interest of the association in the mines; and the managers are strenuous to reduce and limit the expenses to the lowest amount possible.

**Zacatecas.**—The whole of the property of the association in this district is still under embargo; but it is hoped that the active interference of Mr. Pakenham, who is now zealously co-operating with the managers, will soon obtain its release.

**Interference of the British Government.**—The directors cannot express in terms too strong for the occasion, their sense of obligation to his Majesty's Minister in Mexico, Mr. Pakenham, for his zealous, judicious, and effective exertions on behalf of the association. From these the company have already obtained great benefit, and upon their continuance must depend the existence of the concern with the slightest prospect of success.

**Management in Mexico.**—The present managers in Mexico are Mr. George O'Gorman and Mr. James Nelson Shoobred. The last-mentioned gentleman was appointed in London by the directors on the 12th December last, and reached the city of Mexico on the 14th April, where Mr. O'Gorman was awaiting his arrival, for the purpose of conferring with him on the general state of the affairs of the association, and especially those of Zacatecas, so as to put the British Minister, Mr. Pakenham, fully in possession of every circumstance relative to the injuries and injustice suffered by the association from the authorities of that state. Mr. O'Gorman has since given notice to retire from the service on the 22nd October next, and which has been accepted by the directors.

The power of attorney at present acted upon by the managers, invests Mr. Shoobred with full authority to manage the concerns of the association, on the retirement of Mr. O'Gorman from any cause whatsoever, and in case of Mr. Shoobred's retirement or death, Mr. Gavin Robert Glennie is authorized to succeed to the temporary management.

**Management in London.**—Mr. William Glennie and Mr. James Mackillop have gone out of the direction by rotation. Mr. Glennie is not a candidate for re-election, having accepted an appointment, the duties of which oblige him to reside a considerable distance from town, and Mr. Mackillop has not yet arrived in England, although daily expected, and therefore, the directors have no authority to propose him for re-election. The directors leave with the proprietors the filling up of either of these vacancies or not, as they may deem to be expedient.

The directors also report that they have, at a meeting of their court, resolved unanimously, that no further sum of money be drawn for the annual salaries of the directors; but that in future a sum not exceeding 150l. per annum be drawn to secure punctuality as to the time of attendance, and to be paid for attendance fees accordingly.

This will reduce the whole charge for the direction to the sum of 150l. per annum; and the whole charge of the London establishment to about 1600l. per annum. Upon this plan the present directors are willing to continue the management of the concern for the next six months, when they propose to the proprietors to elect three other qualified proprietors to fill the places of the three of the present directors; and at the end of twelve months to proceed to the election of three others, to succeed the remaining three.

**Finance.**—The following account shows the receipts and payments in London, from the 31st December last, and the remaining assets to this day.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought from account audit- ed to 31st Dec. 1835, viz.: Ex. bills on hand at 1750 8 8 Cash at bankers.....488 2 6 Petty cash.....11 0		Paid creditors, Dec. 31, 1835 Charg. managers in Mexico, for cash paid on their acct. Office wages—two quarters Directors' allowance—do. Office expenses in London Law charges.....185 13 3 At Bankers.....1062 9 0 Exc. bills.....15,000 0 0 Petty cash.....91 18 7	
18,069 11 2		16,174 7 7	
Stamps.....11 8 0 Transfer Fees.....12 12 6 Interest on Exchequer bills 338 9 8			
£18,432 1 1		£18,432 1 1	

**Liabilities.**—Bills drawn by the managers in Mexico, on the 26th of May last, 3000l.; further authority granted to them, at court of 6th July, for 2000l.; arrears due to the directors, 7949l. 10s.; total, 12,949l. 10s.

A conversation then took place as to the present state of the affairs of the association, in which the chairman particularly remarked on the zeal and attention of the British minister in protecting the interests of the proprietors, whereupon it was unanimously resolved "That the best and cordial thanks of the proprietors of the United Mexican Mining Association are eminently due to his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Richard



Pakenham, Esq., for his uniform, zealous, and effective exertions on behalf of this association, in his interference with the Mexican government, whereby he has greatly benefited the association, and shown a most anxious concern to obtain justice from the authorities of that country in favour of the subjects of his Sovereign."

In reply to a question from a shareholder, as to the mode in which the claims of the company were to be enforced upon the Mexican government, the chairman observed, "I do not know that I ought to state the fact; but, as it is a fact, I may as well state that our claims have been made a matter between the Mexican and English government—that the vulnerable points of the coast of Mexico had been ascertained at the admiralty—and that two vessels of war would have been despatched to that coast if the Mexican government had not issued an order for the payment of an instalment of our claims, although the senate had come to a different conclusion."

In the course of the proceedings a general conversation also ensued on the state of the affairs of the company, in the course of which the explanations afforded by the chairman gave evident satisfaction, and from which we gathered that the prospects of the association are of a more cheering nature.

Charles Morris, Esq., was unanimously re-elected an auditor.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors having passed unanimously, the meeting was declared adjourned.

#### ANGLO-MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from No. 48.)

**Sirena and Penafiel.**—The board, as already stated, had sent out instructions to contract, as far as might appear expedient, the sale of operations in the mine of Sirena, and in the early part of last year the "labores" then working had declined so much, that Mr. Hurry and Captain Morcom came to the resolution of suspending the draining, and confining operations to that part of the mine in the vicinity of San Eduardo shaft, where a considerable space of ground was still almost untried. Under date the 17th April last year, Mr. Hurry says—

"The ground between the inclined shaft of San Eduardo and the pozo of San Carlos from the level of San Alejo downwards, is still in a great measure untried. Should any thing be discovered in it, or indeed in any other part, we can always check the water at any point we like, and easily lower it again, if we should meet with any ore going downwards. Means are taking to do away entirely with the establishment at the great shaft, and to have only one at the inclined shaft, which in future, or as long as least as we refrain from draining, will do the work of the whole mine and that of Penafiel."

On this plan of working, and with a considerable accession to the number of buzones, the mine proceeded up to the end of last year, leaving some small profit, and occasionally exhibiting indications of improvement.

The result of the working for the year ending on the 31st December last appears from the mine account to be a profit of \$9181 1 1/2. The expenditure on the mine being only \$45,968 1 1/2. The produce \$55,119 2 1/2.

Since the commencement of the present year, however, a progressive and more decided improvement has taken place, chiefly observable in the quality of the ores raised by the buzones. The following are the averages of the weekly sales, as given in the three last monthly reports of Captain Morcom, of the buzones' halves of the ores raised by them, being for the three first months of the present year:—

	Cargas.	Sold for Dollars.	Per carga. Dollars.
January	72 1/2	402 1/2	5 1/2
February	88 1/2	591 1/2	6 1/2
March	73	590 1/2	8

The last monthly report received from Captain Morcom comprises only the two first weeks of April, and in both, the weekly sales of the buzones show a very considerable increase in the quantity of ore; and in the latter, a most marked improvement in the quality. They are as follow:—110 cargas sold for 774 1/2 dollars, at 7 dollars per carga, and 120 cargas sold for 1674 1/2 dollars, at 13 1/2 dollars per carga.

In the last letter received from Mr. Hurry, dated the 10th April, he says— "Sirena has a very improved point in one of the campos: the buzones' sale for this week amounted to 1674 dollars, and the sale on Tuesday may probably be a little more. It may turn out a labor worth taking for hacienda account."

The weekly memorias of the mine average for the first fourteen weeks of the present year, 8033 dollars; so that it would appear that the operations of the buzones alone are at present leaving a profit, whilst the researches carrying on by them, and the works at the same time conducting on hacienda account, still keep the door open for discoveries.

It does not appear from the reports received in what part of the mine this improved point is situated; but if, as may fairly be inferred from Mr. Hurry's letter of 17th April, 1835, above quoted, it is in that part of the mine contiguous to Penafiel, then it may not, perhaps, be unreasonable to indulge in the hope that the improvement may be to some extent, as in the mine of Penafiel.

**Penafiel.**—A very considerable improvement in ley has simultaneously occurred. The weekly average produce of the three first months of the present year, and of the two first weeks of April, is, on

**Hacienda Account.**—For January, 42 cargas, worth 7 marcos per monton; February, 36 ditto, worth 7 ditto; March, 55 ditto, worth 7 to 8 ditto; April, 60 ditto, worth 12 to 14 ditto.

**Buzones' Sales.**—January, 11 cargas sold for 63 1/2 dollars, at 5 1/2 dollars per carga; February, 37 ditto sold for 181 1/2 ditto, at 4 1/2 ditto; March, 5 ditto sold for 36 1/2 ditto, at 7 1/2 ditto; April, no buzones at work.

On comparing the preceding statement with the corresponding one for Sirena, it will be observed that the improvement in each assumed in the month of March a more decided character, and was progressively continuing.

During the past year this mine was not worked to any considerable extent, but as it contains a great deal of whole ground it might, in the event of any discovery being made in it, become a mine of great importance. The vein has always been remarkable for fluctuations, and has hitherto fully preserved that character.

The expenditure on the mine for the year amounts to \$11,893 0 2; and the produce to \$6907 0 4.

**Peregrina.**—The prospects in this mine have not improved since the last annual report; and, in consequence, the works in it have been conducted on a very limited scale; indeed, little has been doing in it for some time past excepting by buzones. The inconvenience arising from the influx of water, of periodical recurrence with each rainy season, and the hardness of the ground rendering the application of powder frequently necessary, contribute much to increase the expense of working this mine: the ores have not been found of late either abundant or rich, the ley of silver seldom exceeding five marcos per monton, but so considerable is the proportion of gold, that notwithstanding these drawbacks the mine has, on the operations of the year, left a profit of \$7352 6 1/2, and the working will be continued as heretofore so long as it may be found to pay.

The outlay on the mine for the year was \$33,615 6 1/2; the amount of the produce, \$40,968 5 1/2.

**San Lorenzo and Asuncion Mines.**—In the two previous annual reports a very full account was given of this group of mines, the interest which the company hold in them, and the objects which they expected to attain in prosecuting the working of them. In the early part of last year operations were carried on in them to a considerable extent, but subsequent to the convention entered into with Valenciana for the draining of Tepeyac, it was considered expedient to contract, as far as could be done without prejudice to the works in progress, the other operations of the company, and in consequence, nothing of much interest has of late been doing in these mines. The expenditure on them for the year amounts to \$19,492 1 2.

**Engagements entered into in 1835, and mentioned in the Report of that year.**—**San Ramon, Rosario, San Roque, Jesus Maria, and Jolia.**—In the first named mine, San Ramon, the working has been suspended until it shall be seen how the ground to the south-east of Tepeyac looks in that mine, and then it can be decided how it may be best to work it. In the second, Rosario, operations have likewise been suspended until the rains were over—the vein having, however, previously deteriorated; and the three last have been abandoned, as they did not appear, after what were considered fair trials, to hold out any inducements for further speculation.

The amount expended on each will be found stated heretofore under the head of "Account of Disbursements in Mexico to the 31st December, 1835."

**New Engagements entered into since the Report of last year.**—**Esperanza.**—Under date the 18th June last year, Mr. Hurry writes—

"We have entered into a new contract for a mine called 'Esperanza,' on the veta madre, near Valenciana. Captain Morcom has inspected it, and thinks it will afford at once some beneficial ores as soon as its small shaft can be repaired and put to work: it wants a malacate. This mine has no water, but is a good deal choked with attle. We have seventeen bars in it."

By the month of August the shaft was repaired, cleared to the bottom, and communicated to the workings, and a cross-cut commenced from the bottom of the shaft to cut the cuerpo medio; which cuerpo, Captain Morcom states to be "nearly quite entire throughout the mine." In the following month, he says, "There is a great deal of the vein open to inspection—the cuerpo is wide, and contains ores of six or seven marcos."

This mine appears to hold out fair encouragement for speculation: it never before had the convenience of a shaft and levels for the extraction of ore and transport: the former, to the depth of about two hundred and fifty varas, and most conveniently situated, it has now obtained by the acquisition of a new pertenencia towards Valenciana, and which has greatly enhanced the value of the mine. On the 4th February, Mr. Hurry says—

"This mine seems beginning to do well. They have found a very old place, and which is whole downwards, which last week gave thirty-six cargas of ore, worth about fifteen marcos per monton, with a good ley of gold, and the buzones raise about \$130 per week. The mine, however, is not half opened out yet, and it may be expected to continue improving."

Up to the latest accounts the mine continued steadily, though not rapidly, improving; latterly, however, with a view to economy, and until the mine should be further opened out, the workings were chiefly carried on by buzones, whilst in prosecuting some dead works, on hacienda account, some rich ores, estimated as high as from eighteen to twenty marcos per monton, were occasionally met with. The following are the averages of the weekly sales of the buzones for the months of February and March, and for the two first weeks of the month of April:—February, 30 cargas sold for 253 1/2 dollars, at 12 1/2 dollars per carga; March, 17 1/2 ditto sold for 260 ditto, at 14 1/2 ditto; April, 30 ditto sold for 322 1/2 ditto, at 10 1/2 ditto; ditto, 40 ditto sold for 497 ditto, at 12 1/2 ditto. The expenditure on this mine amounts to \$9658 0 6.

**Maravillas.**—A contract was entered into in April last year with the owners of this mine, the company to have fourteen barras in perpetuity. The mine possesses a full pertenencia on the veta madre, and a very considerable extent of untried ground. Under date the 17th April, last year, Mr. Hurry says—

"About twelve or fourteen years ago this mine gave a bonanza of some consideration on the cuerpo bajo, which was worked out, and no further trials made: there is still, therefore, extensive untried ground in this mine, which may certainly be considered to afford reasonable hopes of success."

In the course of the year, investigations to a considerable extent were carried on in the mine; but, although ores of a moderate ley—from seven to eight marcos—were met with, the result was not of such a character as to encourage farther immediate researches: the working was therefore suspended; and its resumption will depend upon the result of the operations now in progress in Tepeyac.

**La Cruz Mine.**—In his monthly report, dated the 27th April last year, Captain Morcom says—

"This mine has been lately taken up by the company, and it will soon be proved, with a trifling outlay, whether it may be worth carrying on or not. We have about six varas to drive to cut the principal vein; a little rich ore has been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to pay the expense of working."

The operations were continued in this mine up to the month of September; and during their progress some rich ores were found, but in small quantities. In the monthly report for September, Captain Morcom states—

"After clearing out all the old workings, and finding the vein very narrow, and the ores in too small quantities to pay the expenses of working, we have abandoned the mine."

**El Cedro.**—In his monthly report for June, last year, Captain Morcom states:—"A conditional contract has been entered into for this mine: it is in the district of San Bruno on the veta madre; and a small trial is going on to prove the vein, to see if the ores will pay the expense of working; if they will, it may not be a bad speculation."

The water in this mine was reported to be sixty varas deep, and in the workings above the surface of the water, being at a depth of about forty varas, ores were found in abundance of about five marcos per monton, and with a good ley of gold. As such ores, however, would not leave any profit towards the expense of unwatering, it was deemed expedient to abandon the mine.

**Mines.**—The outlay on which has been partly repaid, and is in course of liquidation.

**Mellado.**—Receipts in 1835, \$34,133 0 8; ditto in three first months of 1836, \$12,799 7 6; total amount received, \$154,292 0 11; still due, \$109,825 7 9.

**La Luz (on account of San Bernabe).**—Receipts in 1835, \$6604 7 10 1/2; ditto in three first months of 1836, \$1676 4 1/2; total amount received, \$8281 3 11; still due, \$24,663 1 7.

**Guadalupe (Catorce).**—Receipts in 1835, \$2389 3 4 1/2; ditto in three first months of 1836, \$166 4 7 1/2; total amount received, \$2555; still due, \$49,106 5 1/2.

In the last letter received from Mr. Hurry, dated the 16th April, speaking of these three mines, he says—

"Mellado is going on still improving, and is now paying us another dividend. La Luz is also making some profit, but not very much; and resultances of about \$100 per week keep coming from Catorce."

The latter end of last year the directors entered into an agreement with Mr. John Stanley to proceed to Guanajuato as commissioner for the association, to take charge of the conduct of their affairs in Mexico on the retirement of their brother director, Mr. Hurry, who has expressed a wish to return to England in the next spring, on the termination of the period for which he had agreed to remain.

Mr. Stanley has already passed eight years in different parts of Mexico, chiefly in Guanajuato, in the service of another mining company; and he had just arrived at Guanajuato on the date of the last accounts in April, and will therefore have the advantage of serving under Mr. Hurry for a year, and of being thus put fully into possession of the company's concerns. These advantages, added to his previous local experience and knowledge of the people and the language, render Mr. Stanley well qualified for the office to which he has been appointed.

The directors trust, in concluding their report, that they may venture to indulge the hope that the prospects of the company have, in the course of the past year, experienced some improvement. Sirena and Penafiel appear to be certainly in an improved condition. Among the new mines which have been tried, that of Esperanza warrants the entertaining encouraging expectations; while of the more considerable undertaking of Tepeyac, it may be safely stated, that, as far as proceedings have advanced, the results are quite in accordance with the views under which it was commenced. A few months may be expected to throw considerable light on this enterprise.

#### REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

(Continued from No. 48.)

Captain Rule, after an absence of some months in England, resumed his charge of the mines and of the affairs of the company in Mexico in April in last year. In reviewing the general state of the concern, in a letter written soon after, he remarks that it was obvious that hitherto we had been under the disadvantage of being limited in the breaking of ores to the lowest parts of the mine, near the level of the water, which subjects the operation to frequent interruption; and, taking at the same time into consideration the great importance of opening a greater extent of productive ground, which was a subject noticed at some length in my report of last year, he concludes that we were warranted, even at the risk of delaying profits, in urging forward such operations as were necessary to bring the mines into a proper state of working; and he enumerates, as of primary necessity in this point of view, the sinking Dolores shaft, with the prosecution of the other underground works in that district; the sinking Terrenos shafts, and carrying on works connected with it; the clearing and driving levels west from that shaft, through the ore ground between it and Guadalupe shaft; the clearing and securing with masonry Guadalupe shaft itself; and the repair, in a substantial manner, of Santa Teresa shaft.

These works have, accordingly, been uninterruptedly pursued; and, if the progress has been slow, as the hard nature of the rock in which these mines are situated has so generally caused to be the case, yet it may now be said, with perfect justice, that the advance is such that the benefits expected from them must shortly be felt.

Thus, if we look at the present state of the mines, we shall see that the Dolores shaft, being now nearly fifty varas below the Jubilee level, will, by the level to be driven, leave a back of twenty-seven varas under the rich bottoms which we formerly worked—a space of ground of ample dimensions to sustain productive working, while the shaft will be pursued to greater depths for future levels. The advance made in an upper level, east from Dolores shaft, and the communication from it to the adit, has produced a ventilation which facilitates the very important object of pushing on works towards San Ramon and La Palma, parts of the mines which we have never seen, but of which, with good reason, high expectations are entertained. Westward of Dolores the Jubilee level has been continued, and is to be communicated by a winze to the 127-varas level, driving from San Cayetano shaft, by which operation the column of pumps in Dolores shaft will be shortened, and the engine there made effective for a greater depth: a double purpose is indeed obtained, as untied ground will thus be explored, and already some ore has been discovered in the end driving from San Cayetano. From this shaft, in a western direction, the San Pedro level has been completed to Santa Teresa, and thus the two portions of the mine are connected, which may convey air or water in such manner as future and deeper workings may require.

Looking to what at present is the productive part of the mine, we shall observe that while the San Miguel level has been driven east and west of Terrenos shaft, nearly 120 varas, passing under the ore ground, and furnishing on the eastern side the backs which yield the present returns, and the western end is opening under old workings near Las Animas winze, where the prospect of raising ores of good quality is a very encouraging one, the sinking of Terrenos shaft has been so pursued as to have obtained the full depth necessary for the commencement of a new and deeper level, calculated to lay dry and explore a large space of ground, so as to be ready for working upon before the backs above San Miguel may be exhausted.

West from Terrenos shaft the Asuncion and the Esperanza levels have reached Guadalupe shaft, which, from its crushed and ruinous state, has hitherto been useless; but which, assisted by these communications, is now successfully being cleared and secured, and will afford easy means of pushing

forward these levels into untied ground, and lead on to that [page beneath the old workings of Santa Agueda and San Francisco.]

From this view of the shafts and levels on the Biscaina vein, it is apparent enough that the state of things is at last attained, or very nearly so, which miners understand by a regular course of working; and by those who have directed their attention to the subject, it will be best understood how important it is, whether relating to the increase in quantity of ore, the regularity of their extraction, or the economy with which it can be conducted.

The struggle, to accomplish all this, has been a long and arduous one. I do not now see any reason to apprehend any difficulty or interruption to a regular and comparatively easy progress. Two new and important levels will be shortly in course of driving, from which valuable additions to our returns are to be expected; what may be in the ground through which they will pass no one can pretend to say, but that which will be under the Dolores bottoms will, at any rate, explore the vein beneath the rich course of ore which we left when the water covered it.

That which will open deeper workings under San Miguel can hardly fail to be very productive, unless some very unfavourable change should be found to have taken place, while we are warranted in hoping for the very contrary of such an occurrence by the appearances observed in the San Miguel level, while it was driving between Terrenos and Santa Teresa shafts, of which Captain William Rule, then in charge of the underground management, after noticing some disordered state of the vein above, which had been attended with a deterioration of its richness, expressly points out symptoms of improvement in depth, and states that the best part of that level was in the bottom.

Our attention at present is so justly directed in chief to the operations on, and the prospects of, the great mine on the Biscaina vein, that the branch mines in the large possessions of the company will now engage but little interest; and though they may probably hereafter form an important feature for consideration, I shall now notice them but briefly.

The Tapona vein is parallel and near to the Biscaina, it is therefore drained by its connexion with it by the same engine. Some trials on a limited scale have been going on at two points considerably distant from each other; some ore has been met with, but hitherto not of much account either in quantity or value.

The Santa Ynez vein crosses the Biscaina, and a new contract upon better terms than the old one has been made. Not much is doing here, but some discovery has been made of an ore of manganesa, containing a considerable portion of silver. It is thought likely to be very useful as an assistant to our smelting process, but at present we are not informed as to the quantity which may probably be obtained.

The great Avilero adit has been regularly continued, and a singular and unexpected effect has been produced on many of the mines situated in the ground between the present end of the adit and the Biscaina vein, and through which the adit will hereafter pass.

An increase in the stream flowing out of the level has for some time been observed; and latterly, by cutting through a vein which crossed it, a still greater escape of water took place. In the mean time, at several places where water had heretofore remained permanently at a certain height, standing level with the surface at some shafts and overflowing into shallow adits at others, it has been observed to subside, and to a considerable extent. Thus, it appears that there is some intimate connexion between veins of such a structure, as to permit water freely to percolate through them, operating as drains to a very considerable distance. Among the mines in which the water is thus lowered may be mentioned Moran, San Felipe, Santa Clara, Cabrera, Omapaque, and there are many others, including Acosta, although that is distant more than 3000 yards from the adit end. The water has sunk about forty varas in many places, and is twelve and a half varas under the Las Animas level in Moran.

The company will become entitled to a compensation for this drainage from all mines which are not their own property; and Captain Rule has, therefore, taken care to have them inspected and reported upon by officers of the Diputación de Minería, duly authorised for that purpose.

It is curious to contrast this extensive drainage with the pertinacity with which the water is retained in Dolores, where the shaft is upon the same vein, is full twenty varas below the deepest part of the workings, and is only separated from them by a space of ground not fifty varas in length. This furnishes a striking instance of the great diversity that occurs in underground operations, and of the uncertainty which must therefore prevail with regard to them.

There is one consideration connected with this circumstance which I can hardly pass over without notice, which is, the effect that may be produced by it on the mines on the Biscaina itself, though the most distant from the adit; and though we may not distinctly trace whether the water be decreased there or not, yet there can be little doubt that by relieving the northern part of the mining field, to the extent that must take place in the progress of the adit, which will hereafter intersect veins communicating with and crossing the Biscaina, a most beneficial effect is very likely to be produced long before the adit can be completed. One work connected with the progress of the adit may be mentioned, as considerable interest attaches to it; this is the shaft near the Acosta vein, mentioned in my report of last year, which, after being sunk forty varas from the surface, was stopped until a branch level from the old adit could be driven to it, which is now completed, and rising from this level to the shaft has lately commenced. This shaft, when sunk to the depth of the new adit, will not only forward that great work, but is calculated to lead to discoveries on the Acosta and Santa Brígida veins, both being points of great promise.

On the whole, although, as I have remarked, the progress has been slow, owing to hard ground in some places, to which attention has been much directed, and particularly at Dolores shaft, the underground operations in the year have been conducted with more than usual activity; and it will be found that on the Biscaina vein more than 900 varas have been driven and sunk, of which about 600 varas have been executed in new ground, and the remaining 300 in clearing old shafts and levels. In the Avilero adit, in works connected with it, and in the branch mines, the driving and sinking amount to the further quantity of about 200 varas, and in clearing of old works to about 100 more.

If the parts of the vein above the San Miguel level, from which our ore has this year been produced, have not been so rich as those which we at first saw when the bottoms were drained, it is yet satisfactory to observe that a steady increase is taking place in the quantity and gross value of the ores raised; thus

In 1832 there were	23,831 quintales,	worth	199,261
1833	27,213	341,772	
1834	43,920	353,616	
1835	56,858	507,993	

The ley of the ores also, which suffered a considerable deterioration in the preceding year, is somewhat improved in the last year; and these facts I offer as a practical illustration of what I have endeavoured to point out as so important; that is to say, the proper extension and arrangement of working points, as conducive to an increased and regular extraction of ores. It may be hoped that the works, which will shortly be completed, will add very materially to the power of making increased returns.

That the falling off in the ley of the ores in the year 1834 was the principal cause of the disappointments we have of late experienced, has been formerly distinctly stated, and was prominent indeed in my remarks in my report of last year. In writing lately upon this subject, Captain Rule observes, that he trusts that this may prove to be rather a temporary evil than a permanent one, for that if we have less of the superior kind of ore than when the Santa Teresa bottoms were first drained, yet there is an increase of azogue ores in different places; and that, as in all cases, the rich ores are more fluctuating and uncertain of continuance, so those of the more common occurrence are also more constant; and thus it may prove, as in all the other great mines of Mexico, that the greatest resource will be found in the azogue rather than in the smelting ores.

However plentiful the supply of azogue ores may be, the change from one quality to another must for a time operate unfavourably, as the means to be employed for extracting the silver are very different; and our haciendas, which are well supplied with smelting power, are deficient in the space and requisites for amalgamation on a large scale. As soon as the alteration was manifest, this was attended to by Captain Rule, and he pointed out what he thought to be the best means of extending the patio operations. Of them, the most important were the addition of azocates at the Regla hacienda, on a construction better calculated to despatch their work than the old ones; and next, the proceeding to repair and fit up the large adjoining hacienda of San Antonio.

On the first of these measures the directors immediately determined, and a large quantity of mill-work adapted to the purpose was prepared, and shipped in March last; which was accompanied by some other machinery, and a considerable supply of stores such as are best supplied from England. The repair of San Antonio seems to be a measure that, however desirable, might incur too large an expenditure for present circumstances, and may well be left until, by a positive accumulation of ore on the surface, the necessity of the undertaking be made manifest; and until, by the acquisition of positive profits, the expenditure may be met without difficulty or inconvenience. In the mean time, the additions that are making to the hacienda of Regla, with the assistance that has been derived from some improvements there, and the re-establishment of the works at the hacienda of Sanchez, will considerably augment our means of reduction in the patio; while the near approach to the rich workings at Dolores will shortly furnish a better supply to our smelting-establishment, and thus our returns will be proportionally increased.

That these returns may not only be now sufficient to meet all the costs of the concern, but shortly also to leave some balance of profit, I trust I am not too sanguine in confidently asserting, when I consider that, with the active state of operations underground which I have attempted to describe,



and with the additions provided for the haciendas, and many other constructions on the surface, rendered necessary by the increasing scale of our works, from all which the costs of the past year have been larger than those of the year preceding by the sum of about \$50,000, I find the loss of last year to be less than the former one by about the same amount, or indeed by \$50,450, and that the value of the silver produce was increased by the sum of \$101,000 nearly; thus, had no increase of expenditure taken place, no loss would have been incurred; and as it is, the whole loss of the year, as shown by the accounts, is \$62,926; and this will be reduced by the advantage we have obtained by the sale of our silver in England, so as to leave the real deficiency in the year to be but about the sum of 9000l. sterling.

Looking at this account, and contemplating the speedy addition to our supply of richer ores from Dolores—to the extended means of raising ores from the workings near Terreros shaft, which I have pointed out—to the additional power of reduction in the haciendas, and to the cessation of some sources of expense, I cannot but conclude, in my own mind, that we have arrived at a period when anxiety as to the financial affairs of the company is at an end, and when the prospect of a better state of things is opening to our view.

#### WEST INDIA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

A meeting of the creditors of this company took place on Monday, the 25th instant, at the offices of Messrs. Vaux and Fennell, in accordance with a circular convening the meeting.

At the commencement of business three creditors only were present, but which number was increased to seven before we left, although up to that time no resolutions had been determined on.

It appeared from the statement of Mr. Vaux (who throughout the proceedings disclaimed any connexion with the formation of the company, and who expressed his readiness to afford every information), that the project of carrying into effect the objects of the West India Agricultural Company, under that title, and with the prospectus which had been issued, was a complete failure: that out of a capital of one million, the first deposits on which should have amounted to 40,000l., the sum paid on the appropriation of the shares did not amount to 1000l.; that the projector had for awhile retired from any active department in the company; and further, that having a good opinion, as he had in common with many others, of the advantages likely to be derived from carrying on the undertaking, it was proposed that the creditors should rely with confidence (as he assumed they might, without however pledging himself individually,) on the several amounts due to them being hereafter paid out of the capital of the new company.

The conversation which ensued being of a desultory nature, we shall not follow the several speakers, but merely give the context.

It appeared then that the debts amounted to something less than 5000l.: that they consisted mainly of charges in endeavouring to bring the concern into notoriety; as, of the seven creditors present, six were thus composed:—advertisements in the *Guernsey* and *Jersey* papers, 12l.; ditto *Mining Journal*, 10l.; Mr. Deacon, advertising agent: representative of a youth engaged in the office, claim about 5l.; one also for servitude; and another for hire of furniture for office. The other creditor having only entered the room a few minutes before we left, we are unable to state his claim, although we may express our hope it will be liquidated in full, if only for the interest he manifested; more especially as he appeared to be well acquainted with the principals, who he declared to be, if not devoid of principle, at least to have no principal at their command; although it was admitted one of the gentlemen referred to was to have been one of the directors, and who, therefore, it may be assumed, had sufficient to qualify.

As no arrangement was proposed, none was entered into, and the creditors left as they came, minus, however, so far as we were concerned, cab-hire there and back, which we have placed to the account.

#### PUBLIC COMPANIES.

##### MEETINGS.

Northern & Eastern Railway	London Tavern	5th Aug.	12.
Hayle Railway Company	Rectory-house, London-wall	6th	32.
Hibernian Mining Company	6, Austin-frasers	10th	12.
British Copper Mining Co.	George and Vulture Tavern	10th	
Southampton Dock Company	George and Vulture Tavern	16th	12.

##### CALLS.

Bolivar Mining Association	2l.	30th July	Sir C. Price and Co.
Penoles Gold Mining Association	10s.	1st Aug.	Barclay and Co.
Great Northern Railway	10s.	1st	25, Bucklersbury.
Carn Grey Mining Company	1l.	15th	Drewett and Fowlers.
Hayle Consols Company	1l.	16th	Wright and Co.
Alliance Gas Company	1l.	20th	Ladbroke and Co.

##### DIVIDENDS.

Wanshope and Tyne Railway	5s.	30th July.
Anglo-Mexican Mint	6s.	1st December.
Coplapo Mining Company	1l.	1st September.

#### CONTENTS.

Proceedings of Public Companies	34	Mining Correspondence	37
West India Agricultural Company	36	Foreign Mines	38
The Funds, and City Intelligence	36	Liverpool and Manchester Railway	38
Proceedings of Parliament relative to Joint Stock Companies	36	Meeting of Tin-Streamers at Helston	39
Parliamentary Summary	36	Commercial Intelligence	39
Original Correspondence	37	Sale of Ores.—Prices of Shares, Metals, &c.	38

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**NORTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—By inadvertence the correspondence of this Company inserted in our last number was copied in error, the date being April 18, and not July. We now give the correspondence received this week, and in our next will give that which should have appeared in our last.

The meetings of Public Companies, and the arrival of advices from Brazil, Colombia, &c., compel us to defer much of the Mining Correspondence until next week.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 30, 1836.

In our remarks on the "West India Agricultural Company" last week, we were not far from the mark. The *exposé* at the meeting of creditors as to the state of affairs, confirms the view taken by us on more than one occasion of the concoction of the schemes of the day, and will, we doubt not, be a lesson to those who unguardedly rely on the respectability of the names set forth as "Trustees," "Honorary Directors," &c., without reflecting that in most cases the parties are in no way interested in the undertaking, or at least, if interested, certainly not as shareholders or adventurers. The instance before us, as an exemplification of the course pursued in several projected companies, and as an evidence that the public mind is not in so excited or feverish a state as some few weeks since, will afford us the opportunity of making a few observations, which we hope will not only be read with attention, but with profit, by the "Right Honourables" who lend their names to projects—the profit attendant on which, or the motives which influence them, being, however, to us unknown.

At the meeting which was held on Monday last, when we attended as one of the body of creditors, summoned by the solicitors of the Company, Messrs. VAUX and FENNELL, it was very gravely communicated to those assembled, and whose debts appeared to be of an insignificant nature (being for advertisements, hire of furniture, services of clerks, &c., as enumerated in a report of the meeting, which will be found in another column), that there were no assets—that the trustees were not legally liable—that the projectors were not forthcoming—that the debts amounted to something less than 5000l., and—that out of the Capital of ONE MILLION sterling, divided into twenty thousand shares of Fifty Pounds each, on which a deposit of 2l. per share was required, or in all FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS!—the sums paid into the Bankers did not amount to ONE HUNDRED POUNDS!! That the old concern having proved a complete failure, a new title would be given to the project, and a new prospectus would be issued, and with new projectors and new directors, it was expected the "thing"

would take—that the public would hasten to pay in their deposits, and then in all probability—that the creditors of the company defunct would be paid the twenty shillings in the pound, out of the funds of the New Company: while, on the other hand, if it did not succeed, then that the creditors must be content, and console themselves with the reflection that the bubble had burst so soon.

Such was the substance of "the report" presented to the meeting; and here let us inquire whether such conduct can be deemed other than that of downright imposition and fraud on the public. We here find a nobleman and two gentlemen, the one a member of the British Parliament, allowing their names to be put forward as Trustees to a Company, and to which a highly respectable firm consent to become the solicitors. Now, if these gentlemen exercised the caution which we must assume, as men of the world, they would naturally do, they must have readily discovered that the concern was a mere attempt to "hook" the public. The shares paid upon are some thirty or forty in number out of twenty thousand; the assets of the Company, and of the projectors, are not found to be sufficient to pay for the hire of furniture, or for the services of the boy employed in the office to receive applications for shares; while the aid of the press, from Gough-square to Guernsey and Jersey, was availed of to give publicity to a scheme, the parties connected with which are not ashamed to avow their insolvency, their disregard for public opinion, and want of common honesty. We call upon the Trustees thus publicly to explain their conduct in this transaction. Let them state the nature of their connexion with the Company, or if their names have been made use of improperly and without their consent—then let them at once declare such to be the fact—but this, we do not think, will be attempted. We shall not lose sight of them, and in every case where deception is practised—where moral character is sacrificed to pecuniary interests, we shall ever most unflinchingly expose the conduct of the parties, whether the peer or the peasant.

We do not profess to be able to give an opinion of the merits of the scheme itself—it may be good, very good, for aught we know, and we are assured that such is really the case—it is alone of the demerits of those connected with it with which we have to deal; and we trust that some independent member of Parliament will moot the question, and not allow a stigma to be attached to a body from the want of good faith on the part of one or two of its members. We should have thought that the investigations of 1825 and 1826 would have been a lesson to honourable members—that the Greek Loan, the Arigna, the Equitable Loan Company, and some others, would not have been forgotten so soon: but it would, indeed, appear that men of the present day are not more honest, nor do they possess more conscientious scruples than at that period.

We have taken the liberty of addressing the Trustees individually on this subject, and if that an explanation can be afforded of a satisfactory nature, we shall most cheerfully give it insertion, and make the *amende honorable*. However, the first step towards an explanation should be the liquidation of debts contracted on the faith of the Trustees being men of honour, which character can alone be maintained or supported by pursuing a straightforward course.

#### THE FUNDS.

##### CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The business throughout the week calls but for little remark. Consols, which were quoted in our last at 90½ 91, have since touched 91½, but leave off rather flatter. Exchequer Bills have also been done at 14s., but close 9 to 11. The extreme fluctuations in Spanish have been 37½ and 39, leaving off 38½. The Share Market has been more buoyant, more particularly in one or two of the railway companies.

London and Brighton advanced to 13; London and Birmingham are also up 6l. per share, having been done at 71 prem.; North Midland have also had a rise of 3l. per share. The juveniles are still in the back ground, where they are likely to remain. In one or two Mining Companies inquiries have been made after shares, and a trifling advance taken place.

Consols close 91½ to 1 money, and time. Three and a Half per cent. Reduced Annuities 99½ 3. New Three and a Half per cent. 99½ to 3. Bank Stock 213 money, and India 259½. Exchequer Bills 9 to 11; and India Bonds, after being at 3 premium, are now 1 discount.

Spanish Bonds closed at 38 money, and 38½ time. Passive Bonds 11½, and Deferred 16½ 1. Portuguese New Bonds 78½ to 79; Three per cent. 48½ 49. Colombian Bonds 29½; Danish 77; Russian 111½. French Fives 109½ 25c. Dutch Stock 56½ 56, and the Fives 104½ 1.

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**LONDON, JULY 29.**—Copper and Iron remain steady. Tin is still in demand, with a tendency to advance, foreign having been sold at 125l. per cwt. Lead and Spelter, no longer being acted on by speculation, will again depend on consumption and production; meantime, in the former, the prices remain firm, with little doing; in the latter, parcels on the spot have passed off to consumers and exporters at 22l.; large business having also been effected at 21l., for next Spring deliveries. Quicksilver as before.

**BIRMINGHAM, JULY 28.**—METAL MARKET.—The price of copper in this market has not yet suffered any advance, although the standard has continued gradually to go up. The standard of last week rose full one pound per ton. It is to be apprehended that the price of copper must be advanced, as very little stocks remain in the hands of the smelters, and the demand for copper continues to increase. The copper, 112l.; Cake, 114l.; best selected, 116l. Spelter remains firm, with an inclination to rise. Very heavy contracts have been made for this article for exportation. The demand for British tin for exportation has been very great, to be attributed to the diminished quantity of Banca tin imported. Common blocks, 131l.; refined, 136l.; tin plate grain, 142l.; Dyer's grain, 147l.

**TAURO, JULY 28.**—Average standard, 135l. 10s.; average produce, 7½; average price, 7l. 5s.; quantity of ore, 2637; quantity of fine copper, 196 tons 9 cwt.; total amount, 19,366l. 4s.; average standard of last sale, 133l. 2s.; produce 7½.

**PRICE OF LEAD.**—The price of lead has, within the last week or two, advanced 10s., and in some places as much as 1l. per ton.—*North Derbyshire Chronicle*.

**IRON TRADE.**—The iron trade is in a steady condition. At the iron masters' quarter-day meeting, held last week, the prices for pigs, bars and sheets of last quarter were maintained. Large buyers might purchase 5s. per ton less, but the ordinary sales were at last quarter's quotations. It is not expected that any reduction can take place for some months.—*Merthyr Guardian*.

**IRON STEAM BOATS.**—The Cleveland iron steamer, built by Messrs. Page and Grantham, has been for some time at work on the Woodside Ferry, Liverpool, and seems fully to answer the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of this mode of constructing steam boats.

**THE ARTS IN RUSSIA.**—The Emperor of Russia has just decided that the exhibitions of the productions of the national industry shall be separated from each other by an interval of four years at least; and that they shall take place at Moscow and St. Petersburg annually.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

**Foreign Lotteries.**—Bill to prevent the advertising of foreign and other illegal lotteries, ordered to be brought in by Mr. Baring and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill.**—Committee appointed "to inspect the journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings thereupon, and to make a report thereof to the House."—The Lord Advocate, Sir Andrew Leith Hay, Mr. Robert Stewart, Sir Charles Adam, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, Lord Dalmeny. Three to be the quorum.

**MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.**—That they have agreed to the Tremouthe Harbour and Railway Bill; South Metropolitan Cemetery Bill; and Greenwich Pier Bill, with amendments.

TUESDAY.

**Stannaries Courts Bill.**—Further consideration of report deferred till this day.

**Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill.**—Report from committee appointed to inspect the Lords' journals brought up and read; ordered to lie on the table. Report on petition for Bill read; another Bill ordered to be brought in by the Lord Advocate and Sir Andrew Leith Hay.

**London and Brighton Railway.**—Petition of subscribers to Mr. Cundy's line, praying for an inquiry whether any promise or engagement has been made to or with Sir Charles Burrell, or any person on his behalf, relative to the purchase of the Baybridge Navigation, as the condition of his support of Stephenson's line of railway, brought up, and read. Petition withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY.

**Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill (No. 2).**—"For making and maintaining a railway or railways from the city of Edinburgh to Leith, and to the shore of the Frith of Forth, at or near to Newhaven and Trinity, all in the county of Edinburgh," presented, and read a first time; to be read a second time on Monday next.

THURSDAY.

**Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Docks Bill (No. 2).**—Report, that it appeared to the committee that the printed Bill was not a correct copy of the House Bill, which informality they consider fatal to the progress of the Bill in its present shape; that they recommend that the Bill be withdrawn, and that leave be granted to the parties to introduce a new Bill in a corrected form—Bill withdrawn.

**Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Docks (No. 3).**—Motion made, and question put, "that leave be given to bring in a Bill for constructing a harbour, dock or docks, piers, and other works, at Trinity, North Leith, in the county of Edinburgh;" the house divided—ayes 33, noes 25: Bill ordered to be brought in by Sir Andrew Leith Hay and Sir Edward Cudington, and the minutes of evidence of committee on the second bill to be printed.

**MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.**—The royal assent was given to the London and Blackwall Commercial Railway Bill; Tremouthe Harbour and Railway Bill; Dover Harbour Bill; Swansea Harbour Bill; Suir Navigation Bill; Greenwich Pier Bill.

FRIDAY.

The Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension-bridge Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Stafford Borough Disfranchisement Bill.—Lord MELBOURNE moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months; which was carried on a division, the numbers being, for the second reading, 4; for the postponement, 55.—The Established Church Bill was read a second time.—The report of the Universities (Scotland) Bill was agreed to; and the Bills before their lordships were forwarded a stage.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY.

The Commons' amendments to the Entails (Scotland) Bill were agreed to.—The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The committee on the Manchester and Cheshire Railway Bill having reported that its preamble was not proved, Lord WHARNCLEFFE moved that the report be sent back for the purpose of requiring the committee to state on what grounds they had come to such conclusion.—The Earl of UXBRIDGE opposed the motion.—Their lordships divided on it—the contents were 18, the non-contents 23. The Bill is consequently lost for the present session.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, a select committee was appointed to examine whether it was expedient to make any alteration in the standing orders regarding Railway Bills.—his lordship stating, in answer to the Duke of Wellington, that it would not be necessary to examine witnesses.—Lord MELBOURNE moved that their lordships resolve into committee on the Church of Ireland Bill—at the same time formally communicating his Majesty's assent to such parts of the Bill as affected the interests of the Crown.—Lord LYNCHURST moved various amendments, all which were carried.—On that part of the Bill which directs the "appropriation" of the church revenues as certain portions of them fell in, being moved, Lord LYNCHURST proposed, in effect, the rejection of whatever directed the appropriation of any alleged "surplus" to purposes other than those connected with the church.—Lord MELBOURNE said, that if this part of the Bill was negatived, he would wash his hands of the measure; and added, however, that, as far as he was concerned, he should retain his station, and proceed in his endeavours so long as he had the majority of the House of Commons, and, as he imagined, of the country, to support his views.—The Bishop of EXETER denounced the measure as being urged upon the Government by those who had been guilty of tremendous perjury and perjury, who had alike violated pledge and oath.—Lord HOLLAND supported the Bill, as the only way to support the Irish Church.—Their lordships divided. The numbers were—for the amendment, 138; for the original clause, 47:—majority, 91.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Bernal, and other members from the House of Commons, presented their lordships with the Established Church Bill, the Newspaper Stamps Bill, &c., which were read a first time, in order to their being printed for consideration.—Lord DUNCANNOON moved that their lordships resolve into committee on the Lighthouses Bill; but, at the suggestion of Lord LYNCHURST, the further proceeding on the Bill was deferred, in order that it might be ascertained whether this provision of the Bill were efficient.—The Excise Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord HATHERTON moved the second reading of the Edinburgh Poor-rates Bill.—Lord HADDINGTON opposed the motion, condemning the Bill as a violation of rights; and he moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.—After some observations, the amendment was adopted without any division; and the Bill consequently lost.—The report of the Irish Church Bill was presented and agreed to; and the Bill, as amended, was, on motion of Lord LYNCHURST, ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next.

WEDNESDAY.

The Postage on Newspapers Bill was read a second time.

THURSDAY.

The royal assent was given to thirty-one public and private Bills.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in moving that sundry coal returns be printed, complained that a Bill was about to be introduced (for repairing and widening Blackfriars-bridge) continuing a duty on coal. He hoped the Government would attend to the subject.—On motion of Lord LYNCHURST, the "Church of Ireland" Bill was read a third time, and passed. There being no effort on the part of Government to restore the expunged "appropriation" clauses, &c., no remark was made, and no division called for.—The Lighthouses Bill went through committee.—The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill went through a committee.—The Poole Corporation Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—The report of the committee on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill was presented, and ordered to be considered to-morrow.—The report of the Registration of Births, &c., Bill was considered, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—On the motion of the Bishop of EXETER, the Marriages Bill was recommitted; and all the clauses having been passed, the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY.

Sir A. L. HAY moved the second reading of the Trinity (North Leith) Harbour Bill. The LORD ADVOCATE moved that it be read a second time that day six months; but the original motion was carried by 64 to 19.—Mr. BENNET, reverting to what Mr. Cundy had on a former day denied at the bar, declared that Mr. Cundy had told him that Sir C. Burrell had received 15,000l., and other members of the committee 20,000l. and 5000l. for property of little value, for their support of Stephenson's line of Brighton railway.—Sir C. BURRELL said that there was preparing a petition on the subject.—Lord G. LENOX said Mr. Cundy had directed similar accusations against him, as compromise on account of his brother's property; but the railway did not pass within twenty miles of such property.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the adjourned debate on the Established Church Bill be resumed. In doing so, he stated, with reference to the decision of the Government regarding the three Ecclesiastical Bills now before the House, founded on the church commissioners' reports, that he should proceed with this Bill, on which he had just moved the order of the day; but that he should defer the other two Bills, on account of the opposition they experienced, and the lateness of the session.—The House divided on the motion: the numbers were—for the third reading, 175; against it, 44: majority, 131. The Bill was then passed.—The Poole Bill, after some divisions, went through committee.—The Newspaper Stamps Bill was read a third time (there being 55 ayes and 7 noes). The clause regarding the die was adopted, and the Bill passed.

TUESDAY.

The Brighton line of railway, and Mr. Cundy's conversations regarding



Sir C. Burrell and others, were again the subject of remark, on the occasion of the presentation of a petition by Mr. Hume.—The Charitable Trusts Bill again called forth a good deal of discussion in committee.

## WEDNESDAY.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition from a Mr. H. Jones, complaining of the delays in the law courts of Scotland, which led to some interesting conversation on the subject.—Mr. WALTER presented petitions from clergymen and rate-payers of Petworth and neighbouring parishes in Sussex, complaining of the Poor Law Commissioners' order, altogether prohibiting out-door relief, and appealing to the House as they had in vain applied to the commissioners for some relaxation of the order.—Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. WILKS, Major BEAUCLEERK, and many other members, supported the petition; and urged the honourable member to bring forward a specific motion on the subject.—Mr. WALTER then gave notice that on Monday he would submit a motion on the subject of the petitions.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE, in reply to inquiry, confirmed the melancholy intelligence of the upsetting of a vessel engaged in the Euphrates expedition, and the extensive loss of lives.

## THURSDAY.

The Trinity (North Leith) Dock and Harbour affair was again discussed.—Lord J. RUSSELL withdrew, for the present session, the Poor Law Amendment Bill.—Mr. EWART presented the report of the select committee on the Lords' amendments to the Prisoners' Defence by Counsel Bill, which recommended the House not to agree to the Lords' amendments. The report, after some conversation, was ordered to lie on the table.—The Poole Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division of 74 to 30.

## FRIDAY.

Sir A. L. HAY moved that the third Bill (this Session) regarding Trinity (North Leith) Harbour and Dock be read a second time.—The SPEAKER (having been appealed to) said that the repeated negligences of the parties in again introducing an imperfect and informal Bill, did not entitle them to renewed indulgence and repeated suspension of the standing orders.—Sir A. L. HAY then withdrew his motion, and of course the Bill.—The County Elections Polls Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill, the Charitable Trustees Bill, &c., after discussions and divisions, were read a third time and passed.—The Stannaries Bill was discussed in committee for several hours.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHEEL BROTHERS AND WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having read your remarks on the contemplated arrangement about the new steam-engine for draining these mines, I therefore comply with your demand for explanation. By way of preface, however, I take leave to observe, that had the letter I am about to answer been written by any other than yourself, I should have treated it as it deserves. But coming from you, who know mining operations, and especially as you are acquainted with the state of the workings at those mines, I confess I am not a little surprised at your strictures on the subject.

That a steam-engine is indispensably necessary for draining Wheel Sisters is allowed on all hands, and its erection has been determined on. The next question is—"Where is the best place to put it?" Every practical man would immediately reply—"On Malachy's shaft at Wheel Brothers."

You are not now to be told that this shaft is sixty-eight fathoms below the surface of Wheel Sisters, and if the engine had to be placed on that mine, a new vertical shaft must be sunk from grass, which would occupy more than two years, at a cost of at least £1200, before it would reach the present depth of Wheel Brothers!

That Malachy's sump-shaft is as fully and effectually beneficial for Wheel Sisters, as if it had been sunk immediately in that sett, is manifest to every one who has seen the workings. But another important advantage in placing the engine in Wheel Brothers Valley, is the copious supply of condensing water; whereas, had it been on Wheel Sisters (being high ground), no water could be brought home for this purpose, and there would be a necessity for raising every drop to the surface, thereby occasioning an extra lift of at least twenty-seven fathoms, with so much constant additional work for the engine to perform.

If the fair proportion, in a pecuniary point of view, between the two mines was to be fully investigated, and the advantages on all sides duly considered, I have no doubt but the decision would be, that the Wheel Brothers Company might justly claim a bonus for allowing a steam-engine to be erected on their shaft for the benefit of Wheel Sisters; for it must be especially remembered, that was it not for the extra influx of water flowing into Wheel Brothers, in consequence of Wheel Sisters workings, that the top-water and machinery would effectually keep the former mine in fork at the driest season of the year. It must also be kept in view, that, during the wet season, the water engines are amply sufficient to drain both mines, consequently the steam-engine will not be required to work more than four months in the year. This saving will, of course, be advantageous to Wheel Sisters Company.

I expect this brief explanation will be satisfactory to every shareholder in Wheel Sisters, and I assure you I am not at all displeased at your inquiry into this matter.

I am not desirous of acting for these companies with the *sans froid* management spoken of, not having from them a *carte blanche*. I would therefore submit, for the satisfaction of all concerned, that competent managers of mines be appointed to examine and report on the most expedient method, before any steam-plant be determined on.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Callington, July 25, 1836.

J. MALACHY.

[Mr. Malachy, in his letter, assumes that our correspondent, "H. E.," must necessarily be ourselves. We are disposed to humour him on the present occasion, and therefore must say a word or two on his communication—at the same time observing, that we liked the last paragraph of his letter the best, although the compliment paid us did not pass unnoticed—as "every practical man would" say "the best place to put" the engine is "on Malachy's shaft at Wheel Brothers." We are only surprised one so conversant with mining, and "acquainted with the workings at those mines," as is Mr. Malachy, should not have arrived earlier at this conclusion, which we must say is at variance with former statements. What security the Wheel Sisters Company can have that the Wheel Brothers' adventures will drive up their levels to the eastern boundary to Wheel Sisters set does not appear. But we must not mix ourselves up in the matter, or be a party to a question between two intelligent and evidently interested correspondents.—Ed. M. J.]

## MINING SPECULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, "Scrutator," contains a suggestion which has frequently offered itself to my own mind, and which I have often heard made by many friends deeply interested, like myself, in mining speculations in Cornwall. I am quite satisfied that all that is necessary to carry the idea into effect, is the laying down some well-formed plan of proceeding in the choice of such a person as "Scrutator" proposes, and in the regulation of the duties to be imposed upon him.

It is very clear that the office to be conferred is one of the highest importance, and no person should be placed in it whose character for science and integrity is not such as to warrant the fullest confidence in any judgment he may pass, or opinion he may offer: he should, moreover, be a person practically acquainted with the details of mining operations, and able to detect mismanagement in whatever department of mining it may exist. When it is considered that the most scientific men have found erroneous the conclusions they have drawn of the probabilities, failure or success in mining adventures, it appears to me dangerous to trust to the opinion of any one individual, however scientific or sincere; indeed, I question whether any man of real talent (for such persons are generally inefficient in forming decided opinions) would take upon his sole responsibility an office, in the exercise of which would depend the interests not only of his immediate employers, but of hundreds of individuals dependent on mining operations for support. I should think at least two, if not three, persons should be appointed to act conjointly. Of course, they should be handsomely remunerated, and an inconsiderable subscription from a few mines would afford the means to act liberally towards them. I am interested largely in several mines in Cornwall, and feel confident the adventures in those undertakings would most cheerfully contribute to the constitution of such an office as that "Scrutator" proposes.

I trust that, as guardian of the mining interest, you will not let this subject fall to the ground, but make yourself instrumental to the organization of this plan for the protection of bona fide adventurers from the frauds frequently practised upon them, and the dread of which diverts so other channels that capital which, employed in legitimate mining, would enrich the adventurer, and confer a real benefit on the country.

I am, Sir, yours, very obediently,

July 26, 1836.

T. T. B.

## MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLISH MINES.

## SOUTH WHEEL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

July 23.—I beg to inform you that in reference to our operations in putting the engine and pitwork together, all are going on well, and we have now fixed on putting her to work next Saturday.

RICHARD ROWE.

## FOLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

July 23.—Vice's, or Flat-rod engine-shaft, is now sunk to a depth of twelve fathoms, and we shall at once commence cutting the whim-plat east and west of the shaft previous to driving north to cut the lode. At Thomas's shaft the prospects are improved, both in the end driving west on Wheel Harriet lode and stopping the back, being richer for tin and copper.

RICHARD ROWE.

## WEST WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

July 23.—There has been no material alteration in the silver lode since my last report, either in the shafts or levels, with the exception of the eleven fathom level going west, which increases in size, and has a promising appearance. It will not be many weeks before the lode is intersected in Lowe's shaft, if the shaft continues to be sunk as satisfactorily as it has been during the last fortnight. The copper lode continues likely, and I have very little doubt, from the quality of the stones of ore, of its being productive in the next level.

## KERRROW MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—We are still waiting for the remainder of the castings, which are promised in a few days, and a fortnight after their arrival we shall have the engine at work.

W. BROWN.

## ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Wheat Leads, July 23.—The lode in the thirty-fathom level going east in Wheat Leads has increased in size, and is now a foot big, with spots of copper ore, but it is principally composed of spar, with mundle, &c. The ground in the engine-shaft is much improved, and we are now sinking it in a very satisfactory manner. We are driving and preparing the ore for stamping on Tuesday. There is nothing further to report of consequence since my last communication.

C. N. HEATER.

## ALBION MINING COMPANY.

July 26.—In presenting you this day's report, I would beg to say the lode in the sixty-fathom level west from shaft is four feet wide, composed of caple, spar, and copper ore; of the latter about two-thirds of a ton per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven east on the caunter lode is about five feet wide, producing two tons per fathom. The rise in the back of this level will produce at this time one ton and a half per fathom. The winze under this level is sunk about four fathoms three feet, lode very large, producing about one ton per fathom. The lode in the forty east on the caunter at this time is kindly, producing about three-fourths of a ton per fathom. I see little or no alteration in the other parts of these mines worthy of notice since my report of last week.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

## BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheel Venture, July 25.—We are this day home to the middle lode at the twelve fathom level south of the engine-shaft; to say what it contains I cannot, as we have not cut any way into it; the water in it is very strong. I hope to state particulars in my next on this lode. We have this week, in driving on the middle lode north, come in contact with a lode running just an opposite direction to our middle lode, which at present is rather disordered. The ground on the caunter is looking more favourable; the lode is from fifteen to eighteen inches big, carrying a lender from one to two inches big, producing tin of good work. The ground on Glowhill lode at present is very spare; it appears we have a hard bar of ground before us, which may last two or three fathoms. The ground in the twenty-two fathom level cross-cut is not so easy as last reported.

JOHN BRAY.

## WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—We have not much alteration at any of the levels since my last report. The lode in the ten fathom level continues about fifteen inches big, of a promising appearance. The adit end lode remains much the same. We have commenced sinking a shaft about midway between the eastern boundary and old engine-shaft, on a very promising gozsan lode, two feet big, with every indication of approaching a course of silver.

J. PARROTT.

## WHEEL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—I beg to inform you that the lode in the ten fathom level is much as last reported. The lode in the adit end is about fifteen inches big, very kindly; and the back of the adit is improved, impregnated with silver throughout.

J. PARROTT.

## EAST WHEEL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—I have much pleasure in informing you that we have cut the Wheel Brothers lode (in the cross-cut north of Bennett's shaft) about twenty inches big, with abundance of carbonate of iron, lead, and silver, altogether very promising. The Wheel Brothers lode at the adit level just as last reported. The Well lode continues about two feet big, with good stones of copper ore; and the new engine-shaft sinking at this point is down three fathoms below the surface, with good killas ground for sinking through.

J. PARROTT.

## REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—I have to notice a further improvement in driving the thirty fathom level north of Johnson's shaft on the lead lode, which is now from fifteen to eighteen inches wide, yielding nearly one ton of silver lead ores, of good quality, per fathom; the ground, which is of a soft description, admits of our extending the level on it very speedily. We are sinking Johnson's shaft (which is about seven fathoms below the thirty fathom level) for the purpose of opening on this lode at the forty fathom level, where we have every reason to expect it to be also productive.

W. PETHERICK.

## FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—At Rose, we are driving east and west of the shaft at the ten fathom level in a channel of soft white clay, precisely the same as that in the adjoining mine, Budack, in which we have rich branches of tin of a most promising description; and the whole of the ground we have so far driven through will set at a very moderate tribute: nothing can present a more favourable appearance than this part of the mine, and is deserving almost any outlay of capital. At the western part of Wheel Hope we are getting on with the sinking of the shaft very speedily. The founders are sending in the engine, and we hope soon to commence putting her together.

RICHARD ROWE.

## EAST WHEEL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—We have not yet cut Trewithen south lode at the fifteen fathom level west of the cross-course, but, the ground being moderate, we expect to do so shortly; the back of that level contains a productive tin lode, which we are breaking away, and keeping our present stamping machinery fully employed. The ground in the cross-cut at the twenty-five fathom level south from Groat's shaft is rather harder; but a further improvement has taken place in sinking that shaft below that level. At the Corner shaft, we have very good ground in sinking it below the adit level, and have every prospect of effecting a speedy communication with the deeper levels.

W. PETHERICK.

## EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—In driving the forty-five fathom level north of the engine-shaft, to cut the main lode, we have intersected several branches composed of quartz and mundle, with spots of copper ore. The lode in the thirty-five fathom level west of David shaft has "taken horse;" and the main part, which was promising to be productive of copper pres, appears to be to the north, which we shall ascertain in extending the level a few fathoms. The lode in the twenty-eight fathom level at Malachy's shaft continues large, though not at present productive. In the other parts of these mines there is no material alteration to notice.

W. PETHERICK.

## NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—Sinking the Diagonal shaft under the sixty-two; here the lode is large, not less than three feet wide, chiefly composed of peach, with a small quantity of yellow ore. Cleared the thirty east eight fathoms from Letcher's shaft, and to end; here the lode is three feet wide, spar, peach, and impregnated with rich yellow ore. You can make the right fathom level on the plan at this date. Driving the sixteen fathom level north from little whim-shaft, in a beautiful killas country; not cut any lode as yet. We have not sunk anything in John's shaft under the twenty-four this week, in consequence of the water being too quick for manual power. We must drive the thirty east under this shaft before we shall be able to sink it. Sinking Haskie's shaft under the twelve; here the lode is large, composed of tender sugar spar, some good yellow ore, silver lead, and some fine strong mundle, and rather improved since my last report. In the last week we have been cutting north through the lode at Knight's shaft. We find the lode large, and has a strong appearance, chiefly composed of spar, and beautiful specimens of yellow ore. We shall get Quarry shaft in order for drawing at the time limited in my last report. Driving the new adit southward, as usual. We shall remove the men this week to drive eastward on some good gozsan branches, which they cut some time since. Driving the ten fathom level, west from Williams's, on the great lode; its size is two feet wide, chiefly composed of peach, and a small quantity of good yellow ore. Driving the twenty-four, east from John's; here the lode is increasing in size, but not improved in quality since my last report. We have cleared up a shaft on the south lode as far as we can for the water; we cannot do any more here as yet. The men continue to stop under Trexise's bottoms; here the lode is from three to four feet wide, chiefly composed of spar, mundle, and some good yellow ore, and, from all its bearings, I consider it to be as promising a lode from the change of gozsan to a fast yellow ore lode, as a miner could wish to see. I think there will be a great quantity of ore found below this place. We have cleared the

thirty fathom level from the Flat-rod shaft eight fathom east of Letcher's shaft: the lode, generally speaking, is a good size, from two to three feet wide. I have strictly examined the bottom of this level to-day, and found in different places specimens of yellow ore of the best quality. I shall put eight men to sink under this level at once. Our tributaries are working as usual. As to the quantity of ore, I think we shall have about 100 tons to sample, at a month's time from our last sampling.

THOMAS TIPPETT.

## TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—Since my last report we have set four more pitches, the number now in work being nine. We shall increase this number considerably, as well as the facilities for working some of those now in work, immediately on the water being forked to the eighty-five fathom level, and a railroad laid therein. The productive ground to which we have yet had access has amply confirmed the expectations previously entertained of it; and we are confident that the result of our proceedings will be found very satisfactory. Hitherto we have met with very great obstructions in draining the mine from the shaft being found smaller, and in a much more unsuitable state than our previous information led us to anticipate; and we have had no alternative but to submit to the delay and expense necessary to put it in a proper working state, or to subject ourselves in future to permanent liability of hindrance, and a great addition to the current expenses of working, which, with the prospects before us, would have been very injudicious. We have nearly completed the shaft and pitwork to the present level of the water, at the seventy-five fathom level; and we hope, in about a month, to do so to the eighty-five fathom level, which will enable us to effect a material increase in our returns. We have reason to believe that the shaft is in a much better state below that level than it has been found to be above the seventy-five fathom level.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

## WENDRON ROYAL MINING COMPANY.

Wheat Whidden, July 26.—This day we have put on the last nine feet pump on the top of the Puppey lift; when this is sunk we shall be about twelve fathoms under the thirty-two fathom level, which we expect will be in twelve or fourteen days. The ground at the bottom of the engine-shaft is improved since my last report, and the lode looks well: we are not making that progress in the thirty-two fathom level east as we wish, as the air is bad; but to relieve it we are raising a mill from the back, east of the engine-shaft, to the eighteen fathom level, so that the air may have its proper course: in this rise we have a good branch of tin. In the thirty-two fathom level west the ground is improved within the last six fathoms: driving from 10f. to 5f. per fathom, and the ground still getting better. We are sinking a winze west of the engine-shaft under the eighteen fathom level, so that we may divide the ground, and communicate air through the western part of the mine. Since we opened the eighteen fathom level east of the engine-shaft, we have driven about thirty fathoms; for the last three fathoms we have had a good branch of tin. We are sinking Gillson's shaft under the adit for the purpose of relieving the eighteen fathom level.

Wheat Ruby and Garlinda.—We are working and preparing at Ruby, as stated in the last week's report.

CHARLES WHITE.

## HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

July 25.—I duly received your favour of the 13th, and in answer to the quantity of ores, you have been advised that fifty tons will be shipped this week, should the vessel arrive, which is expected in the river every tide. From the scarcity of miners we have been thrown back very much in our raisings, as we have ten pitches now idle for want of tributaries. Our quantities will, nevertheless, increase, from the improvements generally in the levels and winzes. In a winze sinking below the thirty-five fathom level west of M'Namara's shaft by six men, we have a good course of ore, and it improves every foot we sink: there is no level driven below this winze. Our sixty-two fathom level is now forty fathoms short of this point, with an improving lode two feet wide, all saving work, and although the winze is at such a distance from the level; yet within the last week all the water is drained from the said winze; this of course is the strongest indication of a large hollow lode, and from every appearance, both in the winze (which is only two fathoms below the thirty-five fathom level) and the sixty-two fathom level advancing towards that object, there cannot remain a doubt of proving a continued course of ore. In a winze sinking below the twenty fathom level, sixty fathoms east of Wall's shaft, we have also a very promising lode, eighteen inches wide, all saving work, and improving in quality as we go down; we are about twelve fathoms below the twenty fathom level. The lode in the forty-two fathom level, driving towards this winze, is two feet wide, with very rich stones of ore; and as we have twelve fathoms to drive to get under this winze, I have no doubt of this level proving also a rich course of ore. The lode in the sixty-two fathom level east is from eighteen inches to two feet wide, with rich stones of ore, and altogether a very kindly lode. We have driven thirteen fathoms north, towards the Holmbush lode, at the eighty fathom level, and have about seven fathoms more to drive to cut the lode, which will be completed in two months. At this level we are looking forward to make heavy returns of ore. We are within a very short distance of cutting the Flap-Jack lode at the forty fathom level. In fact we are expecting to pierce it every day; and from the rich strings of copper ore in the cross-cut, we are anticipating a grand discovery, particularly so from the very promising appearances of the lode at, and so far as we could sink, below the twenty fathom level. The mine throughout wears a very promising appearance, and cannot be deemed any longer a speculation.

J. MALACHY.

## BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheel Charlotte, July 27.—The lode in the forty-two fathom level east is five feet wide, very kindly, producing about three tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the twenty-two fathom level east, in the upper part of the end, is two feet big, ore, but not rich, in the bottom, and two feet high in the end: the lode is from three to four feet wide; and from this part of the lode yesterday broke as fine rocks of ore as can be seen, upwards of 100 lbs. in weight. I expect by the end of next week that the new engine-shaft will be sunk nine fathoms below the fifty-two fathom level.

JAMES STEPHENS.

## UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

July 26.—In the Diagonal shaft sinking from surface the lode is about three feet wide, with little alteration since last week. At the adit level driving east the lode is from two to three feet wide, and improved for ore since last week; the pitch in the back over is looking something better than it did when last reported; the lode in the winze, sinking below this level, is about five feet wide, two feet of which is producing ore of a fair quality.

Ten Fathom Level.—In driving west of Diagonal shaft, we can report little or no alteration during the past week; east of James's lode, four feet wide, producing ore of a fair quality; the lode in the winze is four feet wide, producing some stones of ore, but generally poor pitches look well. At eleven fathom level the lode is about three feet wide, producing some ore, and looking favourable. In the western end of the twenty fathom level the lode is improved in size and quality, also the stipes in the back over since our last, but we can report no alteration in the winze sinking below this level. The pitches continue to produce about the same quantity of ore as they have for several weeks past. In sinking the winze below the twenty-one fathom level, the lode is from three to four feet wide, coarse in quality.

Twenty-seven Fathom Level.—The lode in this winze is five feet wide, producing some good stones of ore ground, still hard for sinking. In the eastern end of the thirty fathom level the lode is three feet wide, producing but little ore; western end the lode six feet wide, producing ore throughout of a low produce. We shall not begin to break down the lode at the thirty-five fathom level until to-morrow; as such we can report no alteration, if any, in its appearance until our next.

C. PENROSE.

## NEW SOUTH HOSE MINING COMPANY.

July 23.—I beg leave to report to you that Deacon's shaft has been sunk this week one fathom, two feet, six inches; making eight fathoms, five feet, six inches, from the platform; or nineteen fathoms from the surface. The water is quicker than it was, being now about 500 gallons per hour. Several small branches from the lode, containing spots of blue lead and white iron, have been cut through since my last; and I am happy to state, that the indications of a productive lode continue to increase. The depth from the surface to the bottom of this shaft is nineteen fathoms; it is the intention of Captain Williams to continue to sink to twenty-seven fathoms (that being the level of the River Tamar) before cutting the New South Hose lode. The deep adit level has been driven this week nine and a half feet, and the ground harder: there are about thirty fathoms to drive to reach the whim-shaft at the counting-house. The sum required on Saturday next to pay the subsidist is 25l. I feel great pleasure in acquainting you that the end of the sixty-five fathom level going south under the river on the South Hose lode, in the Tamar Consols, has become very rich. Captain Williams, who has seen samples of the lead risen from thence, was told that several of the tributaries were clearing 20l. per month; but he is not aware what proportion of the produce they are entitled to. This is the deepest level in which the men can yet work, on account of the water.

J. BLEWETT.

## REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Wheat Ury, July 25.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level west of the engine-shaft has a more favourable appearance for copper ores, with spar and pyrites, though not rich. We have stopped the operations at Joseph's for the present, as we cannot sink the shaft by means of water. There is no material alteration in any part of this mine since my last. At Hackett's the lode in Buller's shaft is divided, the leading part of it is about one foot wide, and has not so favourable an appearance for copper ores as it had a week since. We have cleared the twenty fathom level about twenty-five fathoms west of the said shaft. We have holed the winze from the adit to the twelve fathom level. At Clijah there is no alteration since my last as to the appearance of the lode.

RALPH GOLDSWORTHY.



## FOREIGN MINES.

## COLOMBIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

*Marmato, March 22.*—Ores raised, 12584 tons; Miners employed, 21 Europeans, 158 natives; ground expended in square fathoms, 197.24; average earnings of Europeans, \$424; ditto of natives, \$18 7 reals.

## J. WILLIAMSON.

*Marmato, April 12.*—*Mine Department.*—Nothing particular has occurred in the course of prosecuting the mining operations since Mr. Degenhardt's last report, except that the lode in the Santa Antonio level has assumed a very encouraging appearance; and measures are in contemplation to form stopes on this lode; to effect which, and give free ventilation to the level, a new level was commenced yesterday at the south extremity of the Cruzada floors. As soon as this level is sufficiently advanced, a sink can then be made to communicate in the rise from the San Antonio level.

*Candado Mine.*—As no improvement has taken place in the lode in the Hermenejildo level, it has been determined to drive again on the north branch in the same level, with the hope of making a more favourable discovery.

*Surface Works.*—Are continued in a satisfactory manner; and as the alterations and improvements proceed, the establishment assumes daily a more complete appearance. The removal of the heavy stage at the end of the lavadero, and the new road for conveying the mineral to the Lower Mills, has just been completed: it is an admirable arrangement, to which we are entirely indebted to Mr. Hopkins for its suggestion.

*Dressing by Machinery.*—I have on the present occasion but little to say on this head; its advantages and superiority over that of manual labour have been practically proved, and therefore nothing more is required for its general application: our attention is now directed to the early completion of the required number of machines for an equal number of types; and when finished a particular description will be given of the whole.

*Mills.*—They have lately undergone the necessary repairs, such as new cams, parting boards, repitching, &c., and are now in excellent working condition.

Although we have lately brought down the cost of attendance on the stamps, I have it in view to make a still further reduction, which I hope to accomplish, with the additional advantage of even more careful attention to the mills.

*The Weather.*—The fall of rain from 24th ult. to yesterday has been 5 in 7-20ths.

*Stamp-heads at Work.*—The average number of heads at work from the 25th ult. to 11th inclusive, thirty-three at forty-two blows per minute.

## J. WILLIAMSON.

*Reduction Report for April.*—The reduction process for March has produced eight ingots, which weigh together 87 lbs. 7 oz. 1 dwt., and which contain by my assay, of fine gold 57 lbs. 6 oz. 17 dwts., and of fine silver, 28 lbs. 7 oz. 1 dwt. The total loss in the process appears at 55.55. The consumption of mercury amounts to 3560½ oz. Troy—244½ lbs.avoirdupois. The produce of fine gold per stamp-head is 19 oz. 9 dwts. Produce of fine gold per ton of mineral treated, 13 dwts. Concentration prior to amalgamation as 1.85 to 100.

In consequence of the pressure of work, feast-days, and other interruptions which occurred during the last month, we have not been able to dress and redress all the stamped ores to that degree of nicety as usually done, and on which account the total loss appears much greater than it really is. The refuse of these ores are saved, and will, if time allows, be thoroughly re-dressed during the present month, and the produce accounted for. During last month we stamped of the Candado ores 15 tons 4 cwt., which contained, I am sorry to say, only 1 oz. 12 dwts. 6 grs. of fine gold per ton, only a trifle more than our common ores from the different stations of the Salto lode. With respect to native stampers, I have succeeded in getting two to work the lower eighteen head mill, at a monthly rate of \$20 each, through which the saving mentioned in my last report increases \$24 per month. As to the beneficial results we are to expect from the few trials made with the machinery (so far completed) for the purpose of dressing the mineral, no doubt is entertained respecting it, on more systematic experiments. I fully anticipate the most satisfactory results will be fully proved, and these we shall endeavour to execute at a favourable opportunity, and report thereon.

By means of its application, not only the number of labourers necessary at present may be reduced, but there will also arise from it a great saving of materials, principally shovels.

## L. DEGENHARDT.

(We are compelled to defer part of the correspondence until next week.)

## IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

*Workings from the 19th April to the 7th May, 17 days.*—Stamps, 32 lbs. 5 oz. 4 dwts. 3 grs.—49 lbs. 3 oz. 4 dwts. 11 grs. Produce from the 1st Jan. to the 7th May, 543 lbs. 1 oz. 9 dwts. 22 grs.

*Gongo Soco, May 4.*—The part of the mine from which the principal part of the gold has been taken is between the twenty-seven and thirty-four fathom levels, the spot where the rich branch occurred in February last. I have this morning been underground to see the vein upon which they have been working, but I could not trust my unexperienced eye in judging formations to give any opinion as to the probability of extent or duration of that vein, nor can the captains, with all their experience, offer a much better opinion. The vein, as it is called, appeared to me like a string of gold running through a large body of jacting; and, as I could perceive no difference in the appearance of the jacting containing the vein or string from the general large body of jacting forming the mine, I can see no reason why these veins or strings may not be looked for and expected any where or every where in the vast mass of the jacting formation, composing almost the entire mountain on which the Gongo mine is situated. I beg to be understood as speaking under correction, and subject to revision of my own opinion, after I shall have gained more knowledge by longer experience.

## G. V. DUVAL.

(The remaining correspondence next week.)

## ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

*Morro Velho, May 3.*—In the Great Bahu mine the sinking is very much in arrears, in consequence of the backwardness of the smiths' work. The produce this month must feel the consequence. I was in hopes that the last packet would have brought us the smith required in September last.

In the Vinagrad, the eastern end looks very well. South-east end ten fathom level shows little or no lode. The Discovery level shows some bluish quartz, containing no gold; but of this end I have hopes, from the circumstance of there being a large lode ahead of us, within some six or seven fathoms. The west end ten fathom level is fine black lode all round; so soon as we can begin to take out backs here, the produce will rise. The Vinagrad shaft has been thrown back in the sinking in consequence of the carpenters having been busy the whole of last week in erecting a pair of shears over the shaft, for the purpose of raising the pumps. The shaft recommenced sinking to-day, and I trust it will now go on with spirit. The deep adit will be recommenced as soon as more force can be obtained, and air-pipes be made.

The produce for the month of April is fair, being 2930 oits. 23 grs. The produce for this month will, I fear, be small, from the reasons above-stated; but I expect in June to begin taking out backs in the Vinagrad, and then to get up again. The ends and levels in the Vinagrad are full of fine lode.

## C. HERRING.

## BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

*San Antonio, April 29.*—Since my last, which was under date the 24th inst., nothing new has occurred. Every possible exertion is being used to get the new stamps at work. I still carefully preserve the deep stope, south-east from engine-shaft, for Carpenter's stamps; and I am glad to tell you the lode in going down has proved richer, they having in the six days given the unusual produce of 54 lbs. of gold, and that without the washing up.

## WILLIAM COTESWORTH.

*May 4.*—Captain Cotesworth being absent, I beg to forward you copy of his letter of the 29th ult. I further enclose the captain's report for the last month, and gold report from the 24th to the 30th ult., both days inclusive. I have nothing whatever of novelty to notice. Since the date of the gold report, Carpenter's stamps have been supplied from the same stope, and the produce, I am happy to say, continues equally good.

*May 9.*—I beg to forward gold report from the 1st to the 7th inst., both days inclusive. In the mine, having come to harder ground (as was expected) in the stope south-east of engine-shaft, the produce of Carpenter's stamps has somewhat fallen off, it is, however, still very good.

## EDWARD HARDING.

*Mining Captain's Report for April.*—I beg to hand you a detail of work performed in the mine during the past month.

The north-west end deep level has been driven four fathoms one foot six inches. The lode continues small; for several feet it narrowed into four inches, but at present is upwards of a foot, and appears to be opening out. Its walls and dipping continue very regular, and the ground is of the most favourable nature for getting forward. On driving this level fifteen or twenty fathoms further, we shall reach the adjoining ridge of Itacolomite, where it is expected that the lode will improve both in size and quality, as is generally found to be the case.

On the 19th inst., having reached a sufficient depth in the engine-shaft to form an excellent stope, we commenced stoping south-east from it, and have extended it one fathom four feet in length, one fathom four feet in depth. This ground is greatly improved in its quality, and at present has a good appearance.

We have extended the upper stope, south-east of the engine-shaft, two fathoms in length and one fathom in depth; this stope has its usual appearance. We have also during this month taken away the leg or piece of ground that stood between the Mata-mo-embora and the Olho Major, which is a great improvement, inasmuch as having the whole breadth of the lode, we are enabled to extend our stopes in a regular manner.

The stope south-east of the Olho Major has been extended one fathom two feet in length, and one fathom in depth. This ground looks well, occasionally showing gold. The deep adit level has only been driven three feet six

inches. This week the men have been cutting through the lode to prove whether the ground next the flat wall was more favourable, but it proved just the same. The lode is from three to four feet in breadth, but extremely hard. Quantity of lode broken on the stopes, 13 cubic fathoms, or 249 tons 12 cwt.

The miners are disposed of as follows:—On the entire range of stopes, 8 Englishmen, 12 natives, 50 negroes; north-west deep level, 3 Englishmen, 6 negroes; deep adit, 3 Englishmen, 6 negroes; fixing timber, 1 Englishman, 1 negro; on surface work, 1 Englishman; filling, drawing, and landing kibbles, 1 Englishman, 10 negroes; to supply the miners with tools, 2 negroes.

The artificers are as follows:—Smiths on miners' tools, iron-work for new stamps, tram-carts, &c.; carpenters in building new stamps, also making and repairing tram-carts, tram-roads, &c.; masons in walling in new stamps, &c.

## SAMUEL HARPER.

*Gold produce.*—From the 24th of April to the 7th of May (both days inclusive)—18 lbs. 11 oz. 8 dwts. 6 grs.

(We are compelled to defer the remainder until next week.)

## PENOLAS GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.

*Penolas, May 21.*—I had this pleasure on the 21st ult., to which I beg to refer, and how remit you copies of rayas, cash account, and journal for April. At San Juan mine, we discovered about three weeks ago a bunch of rich ores, which continue good up to this date. The extraction as yet has not been abundant, the ground having become somewhat hard, and the vein being narrow. There are on hand thirty cargoes of ore of best quality, which should give nearly one ounce per carga, and 120 cargoes of common, which will yield from two to three adams per carga. We have now passed the hard ground, therefore I expect a more abundant extraction of ores in future, and as we go on discovering, I shall be able to employ more people in profitable works. At present there is only room for four sets of barreteros in good ore ground; the remainder of the people are employed in dead works, which at present yield nothing, but hope they will discover ores ere long. The mine is covering its expenses, though we have had to spend a good deal in opening the works and clearing out the rubbish. This is now finished, and we have very reasonable hopes of doing well here.

I finished, to give ventilation to the works on the new vein at the Augustas, some weeks ago, and commenced on the ores mentioned in my last, and have been disappointed, therefore have determined to abandon it. From the old works they are extracting very good ores. Five barreteros are employed, who produce from thirty to forty cargoes per week, and I intend to occupy those I had in the new vein in the same manner. Here we are doing more than covering the expenses.

This week a bunch of very fine ore has been cut in the Sirena: if this should continue, I shall be able to employ more people in a profitable manner. In my last I mentioned an improvement had taken place: at that time two works were being carried on; in one of them the vein finished almost immediately after writing; in the other, which goes in a different direction, the ore has always continued pretty good; but very little work has been done, as I had only one barretero employed; however, I shall commence here with vigour next week.

At Guadalupe, as usual, a few middling ores. If no new discovery should be made here in these days it will be better to abandon it, as it will be both expensive and dangerous to work in the rainy season, which we have now at hand.

Yesterday I took the gold from the pans; they produced 2 lbs. 6 oz. 10 dwts. Troy. I reckon we have ground from 12th January to this date 700 cargoes of ore, which have given 4 lbs. 9 oz. 9 dwts. Troy, that is 2 lbs. 2 oz. 19 dwts. on 14th March, and the produce of yesterday; therefore, a good deal of gold has remained below the stamps, which we take out before commencing to grind the ores from San Juan. When I last wrote we had some rain, but it did not continue. I had no carpenter to put the stamp-work in order to commence with the other five heads, we have, therefore, been working up till Wednesday last with only five. It then commenced to rain, and I myself put the mill to rights, and it is now going with the ten heads. There are on hand in the stamp-work 650 cargoes, and in the mines 350 cargoes of ore.

The negotiation has considerably improved in these few weeks, and there are reasonable hopes of being able to carry it on with some success. Mr. Sadler advises me our funds in this country are exhausted. To-morrow I go to Oaxaca to consult with him in what manner it will be better to carry on the works under these circumstances. If I should be obliged to stop the dead works in San Juan, it will be a great disadvantage, because there is every appearance of discovering ores in these works in a very short time, and by this means doubling the produce of the mine.

## GEORGE GUIN.

## MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

*San Antonio, April 21.*—The old workings of the mines San Francisco, San Emigdio, and Jesus Maria, are opened, but the narrow run of ores in some of them, and the borrasca in others, make it advisable to suspend these trial-works for the present, and by continuing to drive the adit of Jesus Maria, in order to connect the different bocas of these mines, overcome all the difficulties which present themselves in the working of them. The old part of the adit has been driven in the side rocks of the vein, and I am now occupied in searching for the same. As soon as Mr. Turnbull informed me of the wish of the board that the trial in the Bana Real in San Emigdio should be continued, I commenced the working thereof immediately. The favourable opinion I have entertained and expressed formerly of these mines, I still entertain, as I have no plausible reason to alter the same, and only patience and sound economy is required in the prosecution of the trial-work.

A small vein of ore was met with in the upper part of the lode of Soledad, which gave ores of the same description as those that were found in the workings of Dulce Nombre; the trial-works have been continued since.

Our mines would give us very little hopes if they were deep, but fortunately, they are still near the surface, and have little or no water. By extracting the ores and halvas by means of machinery, the expenses of the mines may be diminished very much in future.

Purisima yields at present nearly sufficient ores for the haciendas: some ores were found in some of the principal working points towards the north. Ores of very good ley have been extracted from a ruina formed by Nature. The prospects in this mine have generally increased, and will augment more if the trial in Socorro succeeds, to concentrate auriferous silver ores of a poor ley.

Purisima having given latterly such good prospects, I have considered it expedient to commence working the continuation of the Purisima lode towards the south, in an old mine called San Francisco de Paula. Although it has not yet been ascertained by a measurement that it is the lode of Purisima, all appearances speak in favour of this hypothesis. The old workings of this mine are few, and of very little extent, and the ores which are extracted lead us to expect that this mine may become important.

Rosario de la Cumbre is in the same situation as San Francisco, San Emigdio, &c. The extraction of ores from the small vein has been suspended, as the expenses were too high.

## A. F. KURTZ.

A true translation, W. HAAP.

After acknowledging receipt of the board's letters of 15th Jan. and 15th February, Mr. Turnbull proceeds as follows:—

*Yacencia, April 29.*—I cannot be surprised at the desponding tone which pervades your above-mentioned despatches, and especially the former; regretting at the same time that, with one exception (the improved ley of the Purisima ores), I have nothing to communicate of a more cheering nature.

For some time past, as you must have observed, our mines have been gradually falling off in their produce of ores, till at length they are, with the exception only of Purisima, worked entirely in obras (first workings); what little ore may still remain in some of them being of too expensive extraction to offer any remuneration. The produce also of the latter is materially reduced from my impressing upon Mr. Kurtz the inexpediency of extracting, for the mere purpose of reduction, such ores as do not come within the range of the prosecution of the workings of the mines, and which cannot possibly be penetrated to the ley of at least 14 oz. per quintal, which, with their ley of gold, might still but barely cover expenses from the cheapness of their extraction and reduction. Only one short month back my hopes were considerably raised by the ore of one working in this mine (La Ruina) having greatly increased in ley, and being in tolerable quantity, say eighty or ninety cargoes weekly. Of these ores 405 cargoes 9 quintals have been sent to Santa Ana, and ninety-two cargoes four quintals to this hacienda, up to the end of last week. Those in Santa Ana are being crushed in the arrastres, and discharged into the tank, as there is no room for them in the patio. The next torta will consist of them; and I have also directed trials to be made in barrels, though their ley, according to an assay taken from about 200 cargoes already crushed, does not pass 2½ oz. per quintal. I am anxious to see the trial made in barrels, with docile ores, and of a poorer ley than has hitherto been considered requisite, as I am of opinion that three per cent. of salt, instead of eight per cent., as hitherto employed, would be sufficient, and by the little roasting necessary, and the very small loss of quicksilver which I consider would take place, I cannot but entertain hopes that the result would be at least equally favourable as the Beneficio por Patio.

The ores of the Ruina sent to this hacienda have been mixed up with the common ores of the same mine (Purisima), and the assay of torta No. 2, of thirty cargoes, or 759 quintals, has proved to be also 2½ oz. per quintal. An account for this is no other way, than that the few ores from the Ruina sent here must have been much richer than the average of the aggregate quantity sent to Santa Ana. I am in hopes that the torta now under the process of crushing in this hacienda, may turn out equally good in point of ley as the last. I regret to say, however, that this rich ore is gradually decreasing in quantity, and does not at present exceed thirty to forty cargoes weekly.

I gave instructions to Mr. Kurtz to attack actively, as you suggested, the lode of San Francisco, in the Banco Real; and he still entertains great hopes

in the lowermost adit (Jesus Maria), which, if what he has assured me is correct, cannot now be far distant from the lode.

*Wet Stamp Mill (Socorro).*—I regret to have to communicate, that just as the gold-pans and planilla attached to this stamp-mill were near their completion, the axle-tree of the water-wheel gave way; and, though I immediately ordered a new one to replace it, some two or three weeks must necessarily elapse before this interesting trial can be made. This has been a most unfortunate accident: but only one hour before the axle-tree snapped, our master carpenter had visited the stamp-mill, and reported all in order.

(To be continued.)

## LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Wednesday, at the Cotton Sale Rooms, in the Exchange Buildings, at Liverpool, for the purpose of declaring a dividend out of the profits, and to determine upon the raising of money for discharging the mortgage debt of the company.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, Esq., in the chair.

It appeared from the report, which was read by Mr. Booth, the treasurer, that during the last half year, to the 30th June, there had been a progressive increase in each part of the company's business. There had been received, from passengers by coaches, 57,914l.; for merchandise, 47,441l.; for coals, 40,000l.—total receipt in six months, 109,355l. The expenses in the same period were,—for bad debts, 223l.; coach disbursements, 10,202l.; carrying ditto, 10,463l.; charge of direction, 369l.; interest, 6681l.; locomotives, 20,425l.; police, 1157l., and other charges, making in the whole 69,953l. for expenses in the half year, and leaving a net profit of 39,402l. The report also stated that the expenses of locomotive power had been considerably increased in consequence of some accidents which had occurred to the waggons, and also in consequence of the strike of the locomotive engine-men, which had obliged the directors to employ extra hands, otherwise they would have been compelled to yield to the demands of the men. Several of the men who were engaged in the "Strike" were taken before the magistrates, and committed to hard labour at Kirkdale gaol. The inconvenience attending such a departure of the men from their duty had been prevented in future, as the men had been required to enter into a contract to serve for a particular time, and, therefore, the insubordination of the men was calculated to do great good.

The report then adverted to the Grand Junction Line of Railway, which is to connect the Birmingham with the Manchester line, and to the Northern line, both of which it was considered would bring a great increase of business to this company; and then proceeded to state that the directors of this company had laid new rails on a considerable part of the railway, the expense of which had been greatly increased in consequence of the high price of iron; that the tunnel at the new station in Lime-street, in the centre of Liverpool, would be opened on the 15th August, and that this new means of approach to the railway would be a great public accommodation. The expense of this station and the station at Edgehill, amounted to about 150,000l. It was suggested that some advance should, in consequence of these expenses, be made in the coach fares; but the directors were unwilling to do so, and preferred giving the public the full benefit of the improvements. It was also the intention of the directors to erect a commodious station at Manchester, corresponding with that at Liverpool; and with that view extensive premises had been purchased in the neighbourhood of Water-street, near the Irwell. The additional line of carriages which had been lately placed on the railway, had also been felt a great public convenience.

The report then stated that the mortgage debt of the company amounted to 427,500l., to pay off which it was recommended to create 7968 new shares of 50l. each, which were to be offered to the proprietors of 100l. shares, and to be paid by instalments in the following manner:—5l. on the 10th of February and the 10th of August, 1837; 5l. on the 10th of February and the 10th of August, 1838; 5l. on the 10th of February and the 10th of August, 1839; and 10l. on the 10th of August, 1840;—a dividend to be payable on these 50l. shares in proportion to the amount of instalments paid.

The net revenue for the last six months was 39,402l. 2s. 7d.; to add to which there was a surplus of 1569l. 7s. 7d. Out of those sums it was proposed to pay a dividend of 5l. per cent. for the half year, which would leave a balance of 1127l. 15s. 2d. to be carried to the next half year's account.—(cheers)

In answer to a question put by a shareholder, the chairman stated that it was the intention of the directors to dispose of the shares in the market at the best price.

The dividend of 5l. per share was then agreed to, to be paid on the 8th of August.

Some conversation then took place respecting the debt due to the original shareholders, and the report having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

## MEETING OF TIN-STREAMERS AT HELSTON.

On Tuesday last a meeting was held at Helston, pursuant to public notice given by Mr. Matthew Concanen, for the purpose of considering the course to be adopted in consequence of the claim made on behalf of Lady Basset to the right to waters in the parish of Wendron, and to divert the same from the tin-streamers on the moors, and from ancient mines in which they had formerly been used, for the purpose of a new mine called Wheal Friendship.

The parties immediately interested were the tin-streamers in the moors in Wendron, who, with their families, amounting in all, it was stated, to nearly 300 persons, were deprived of the chief means of their subsistence in consequence of the waters having been diverted from their works.

The meeting was attended by at least 700 persons. Mr. Matthew Concanen having been called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting, and stated that the subject of the Stannary Bill now in progress would be brought before them, in addition to that for which the meeting had been originally advertised.

Mr. GEORGE CONCANEN then addressed the meeting:—He explained the rights of the tinners to waters, and stated that such right was one of their most ancient customs—recognised as such in the time of John, and confirmed by subsequent charters down to more recent periods; and further, that the neighbourhood of Helston was the only part of the county in which the right of the water was attempted to be usurped by the owner of the soil. If such a claim, he said, were submitted to, it would place the miner in the power of parties who, though they might have no mineral in their lands, might exact payment for the use of waters, which would so burden the streamer and the mine adventurer, as to render it impossible for them to work.—Having explained the legal right, he strongly recommended the parties interested not to rely on the legal right alone, but to make an appeal to the Lady Basset, on whose behalf the claim was made, assuring the meeting that he deemed it impossible that she could blot the memory of her noble father, to whom the county at large had recently offered a gratifying tribute of love and respect, by sacrificing a large, though humble body of men and their families for the sake of a paltry revenue, which to her was insignificant; and he pledged his perfect conviction that her ladyship was ignorant of the acts of her agents, and that when informed of them she would check and reprimand them. He concluded by moving a petition to her ladyship accordingly (see advertisement), which was carried with acclamation, and was afterwards signed by upwards of 270 persons. A petition was next moved and carried, praying the House of Commons that the Stannary Bill might be referred to a Select Committee, in order that evidence might be given on the subject matter of the Bill, with a view to a better investigation of the matters affected by the same, or that the House might take such other course in regard to the Bill as might give time for its consideration by parties interested. The best order prevailed, and the meeting was attended, in addition to the tinners, by a great number of respectable farmers and mine agents of the neighbourhood.

Mr. ALDER expressed his deep conviction as an adventurer in mines, and also on behalf of his friends, who had embarked capital in mining, that if the Stannary Bill passed, it would be most prejudicial to the mining interests, and expressed the strongest hope that the Legislature would not refuse time for its consideration, which was the object of the petition. The meeting then adjourned.

*ACCIDENT.*—Last Tuesday the principal of the engine belonging to the London Lead Mining Company, working the High Tor lead mine at Mallock, was broken, and other damages sustained, by which the company will be subject to great loss, as well as the workmen being deprived of work. The accident is supposed to be owing to some malicious person having introduced a piece of limestone amongst the gearing, as a quantity was found crushed amongst the works.

*COAL.*—Coal exported from Bristol have recently been sold in the Marseilles market at a price equal to 25s. 6d. per ton, net, to cover cost and freight.—*Monmouthshire Mercury.*



**EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.**—By the Malta mail accounts have been received of the loss of the iron steamer, under the direction of Colonel Chesney, on her passage from Alexandria to Suez. It seems that she was suddenly captured in a typhoon, when twenty-one of her crew perished; amongst whom was Lieutenant Lynch, the brother of her gallant commander, who was saved, Captain Lynch. We understand that the steamer broke over the boat without the slightest previous intimation; and that during the prevalence of a description of sand cloud, the whole party, saving the commander, suddenly went down.

**M. Biot.**—The learned and scientific M. Biot has been delivering some very remarkable lectures at the College de France. He has proved, that, by means of polarized rays, it is possible to ascertain the chemical action which takes place between bodies in solution, in various liquids; an action which has not yet been discovered by less delicate means. This is a new branch of science, created as it were by this great natural philosopher, from which the most important and curious results may be expected.—*Derbyshire Chronicle.*

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—A young man, named David Lewis, of Lantwit Vardre, in this county, employed in the Gelyng Colliery, at Llantrissaint, where, by his industry and perseverance, he had obtained an interest, was at his own request let down into the coal-pit by a rope, for the purpose of getting some tools which he had left there some weeks previous. He had not, however, descended more than half way, when he called out to the men above to wind him up again, as the air was too foul for him to proceed further, which they accordingly did; but, on arriving at the mouth of the pit, the foul air had so affected him, that he lost his hold and fell back into the pit. He was thus hurried into the presence of his Maker, through not having taken the precaution of being let down in a basket.—*Correspondent of the Merthyr Guardian.*

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COLONIAL MARKETS.**—The market for British Plantation sugars has been extremely flat since this week; and prices of all kinds continue to decline, particularly the brown and middling descriptions, for which the demand has been almost confined; and the grocers are the chief purchasers, as those qualities are more suitable for wines and preserves than the finer sorts. The transactions have not been to any great extent, and the prices may be stated about 1s. under the rates of last week, making the decline, since the late highest point of the market, about 2s. 6d. per cwt. The quantity estimated to have been sold during the week is 1700 hhds. Good grocery Jamaica selling at 60s. to 70s.; strong grey ditto, 67s. to 68s.; middling Tobago and Grenada, 66s. 6d. to 67s.; good brown Barbados, Trinidad, 65s. 6d. The imports since our last have been large, amounting to about 8000 hhds., tierces, &c.; which, in all probability, will raise the stock at the close of this week above what it was at the same period last year.

**Mauritius.**—At public sale a parcel of 1935 bags was brought forward, which sold at previous rates: privately there has been a steady demand, at a reduction on last week's rates of about 1s. per cwt., brown and greyish selling at 65s. 6d., and 68s. for good. There has been no arrivals since this week.

**East India Sugars.**—The houses of Bengal are selling at a reduction on former rates of about 1s. per cwt. Siam has been selling in small parcels at about previous quotations. In Java and Manila descriptions nothing has been done.

**Refined Sugars.**—The grocery description of refined goods has been in good demand at prices equal to those obtained last week. The grocers have purchased freely of those qualities at from 7s. to 8s.; and strong brown Lumps at 5s.: for shipping the market continues inactive. There has been a brisk demand for Barbados at from 58s. to 64s.; at which prices a great deal of business has been done. The quotations for Dutch Crushed were nominally 43s. West India molasses, 35s. 6d.

**COFFEES.**—The demand for British Plantation coffees throughout the week has again been extremely animated; the grocers have purchased largely, and have paid an advance on last week's rates, on the middling and colour descriptions, of 3s. to 4s., and 2s. to 3s. per cwt. for the ordinary qualities. The public sales contained 400 casks of Jamaica, the whole of which were disposed of at the above improvement: low middling selling at from 95s. to 96s.; fine ordinary, 87s. to 98s.; good ordinary, 83s. to 86s. The deliveries for home consumption continues large: there has been an improved demand for Mocha, and the prices have advanced about 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. In Ceylon there has also been a fair business done, and parcels for home consumption have been taken by the grocers at a profit, upon the sale prices of last week, of 1s. per cwt. The market for foreign coffee continues without animation, and prices are nominally the same as last week.

**TEAS.**—There has been a large sale of free trade teas this week, amounting to about 16,500 packages, which went off with considerable animation; above two-thirds of the total quantity has found ready buyers; the remainder, consisting chiefly of Twankies, was withdrawn, in anticipation of obtaining higher prices; fine Congou sold at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 5d.; common ditto 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; common Hyson sold a little cheaper, from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; the finer sorts were sold at an advance of 2d. per lb. The market continues firm, although the large payments for Bohea duty occupies much of the attention of the trade; the total amount to be paid exceeds one million sterling. The total supplies expected this season from Canton will be about 42,000,000 lbs.

**HOPS.**—In consequence of accounts from some districts being rather unfavourable, the estimated duty is not higher this week than 220,000l., with few backers. There is a brisk demand in the market, at an advance of 10s. from last week; the current price is quoted, Sussex pockets 65s. to 68s.; Kent ditto 65s. to 98s.

**TALLOW.**—In consequence of the late reduced price, it has brought buyers into the market, which has given it a firmer tone, on the spot a great deal of business has been done, and the holders have obtained an advance of 3d. to 6d. per cwt.; 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d. for late delivery, the price required is 43s. 1d.

### LIVERPOOL, JULY 28.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

**COTTON.**—The business of last week amounted to 30,020 bales, and a general advance was established of 1/2, with the exception of East India descriptions, which have not felt any improvement. The imports are small, and consequently the stock is reduced. At New Orleans thirty vessels are loading, and in all the American ports there are eighty-three vessels up for Great Britain; it is therefore probable the supply from that quarter will exceed that received in the last three months of the season of last year. Since Friday the demand has been fair, about 1200 bales have changed hands, and the imports are about 16,000; the late advance appears to be maintained with difficulty, but the large business doing at Havre renders holders more firm than they otherwise would be. The manufacturers will only buy for their actual consumption at the present rates, as they put no faith in the accounts of damage to the crops by Indians or freshets. Such rumours are received here every year, and every year the crop increases some 50,000 or 100,000 bales. In East India Cotton more business is doing, which may be attributed to the re-activation in the demand at London. The present stock here consists of 273,000 bales, 196,000 being American, and 40,000 East Indian. At this time last year we had the same quantity of American, but only 11,000 East Indian, the total stock amounting to 234,000. To-day we quote fair Bowdels 104; Pernambuco 122; Egyptian 142; and Surats 52. The average weekly quantity of American cotton taken out of this port for consumption since the 1st July up to this time is 14,000 bales, and of other descriptions 4760. At this time last year these quantities were 13,000 or 3600, showing an increase of 1600 bales weekly.

**SUGAR.**—The calm noticed in my last continued to the end of the week, the difference between the views of buyers and sellers seemed to be very considerable, but a little concession has brought the trade into the market. The sales since this day-week have been 1200 hhds.

**COFFEE.**—In Foreign nothing is doing. British Plantation also dull, and prices are not maintained without difficulty.

**RUM.**—The demand last week was active, the sales being 430 puncheons, at an advance of 1d. on Lewards, and a further improvement on fine Demeraras; since Friday less activity exists, but there is no appearance of a decline in price.

**TOBACCO.**—Our last advices from New Orleans show that the quality of the last crop is very irregular, and generally inferior; the quantity promises to exceed all previous. Low Kentucky is difficult of sale, but for good and fine samples there are buyers for export.

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Tuesday, July 26.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. Dodsworth and M. Graham, Turnham-green, governesses—J. Such and V. Slater, Brownlow-street, High Holborn, printers—H. Shepherd and R. Shepherd, Manchester, porter dealers—C. Clincks and G. Horsley, East Smithfield, provision merchants—J. J. Clemmams and J. E. Clemmams, Holywell-row, Shoreditch, auctioneers—M. Hateman and J. Kerahaw, Artillery-court, Chiswell-street, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers—C. Taylor, W. Rotherham, J. Ridgway, J. Knowles, Jun., and W. Garm, Toxteth Park, Lancashire, tanners; so far as regards J. Ridgway—J. Bloy and T. Heywood, Holt, Norfolk, brewers—J. Bell and R. Penny, Maryport, Cumberland, snuff manufacturers—C. Hodkinson, W. Hodkinson, and W. Middleton, Skinner-street, wholesale stationers—C. Mount and E. J. Hastler, St. Paul's Church-yard, linen drapers—A. Burnett and G. Horner, Clitheroe, Lancashire, timber merchants—W. Fryer and T. Edmonds, Bruton-street, Bond-street, shoemakers—B. Marshall and S. Marshall, High Holborn, tallow chandlers—C. Hammond and H. Hammond, Cornwell-road, Surrey, walking-stick makers.

#### INSOLVENT.

July 25—Alexander Gordon, Holland-place, Brixton-road, merchant.

#### BANKRUPT.

Benjamin Bensley, Andover, Southampton, printer, to surrender Aug. 5, Sept. 6, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Tolsenhouse-yard, Lothbury; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

Henry Newton, Regent-street, Middlesex, silk-mercer, Aug. 3, Sept. 6, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Bignold, Pulley, and Mawe, New Bridge-street; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmid, Ironmonger-lane.

Robert Howarth, Lane-side, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Rochdale.

James William Brooks and Henry Brooks, Cheltenham, brewers, Aug. 8, Sept. 6, at the Star Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Mr. Stiles, Cheltenham, and Messrs. Hornridge, Carter, and Vowles, Bloomsbury-square.

John Bloom, Goole, Yorkshire, coal-dealer, Aug. 8, Sept. 6, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn; and Messrs. Blanchard and Richardson, York.

James Blair, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, money-scrivener, Aug. 8, Sept. 6, at the Dog-in-a-Sandon. Solicitors, Mr. Barlow, Stone; and Mr. Barker, Gray's Inn-square.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 22, W. Williams, St. Wolke, Monmouthshire, coal-merchant—Aug. 19, S. Darwin and T. Darwin, Sheffield, roller manufacturers—Aug. 23, J. M. Fisher, Manchester, woollen-drafter.

### CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before August 15.

G. Turner, Cole-street, Newington, composition candle-maker—R. Thompson, Stae-court, Broad-street, warehouseman—T. Kirby, com. and T. Kirby, jun., of Snelthorpe-mills, Yorkshire, flax-dressers—J. Bastian, Truro, merchant—W. Gripp, Clipping Barnet, innkeeper—T. Wilson, Barnard's Inn, money-scrivener.

Friday, July 29.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. E. Smith and T. L. Chester, London and New York, general merchants—J. Howell and J. Parry, Worcester, linen-draper—J. Perkins and G. Perkins, Bishnugate, Surrey, timber-merchants—E. Bentley and T. Rowley, Manchester, tinsmen—W. Butcher and R. Stone, Buckingham-street, Strand, oilmen—F. A. Smith and J. Smith, New Brentford, fellmongers—A. Taylor and D. Taylor, St. John-street, West Smithfield, rectifiers—S. Creed and M. S. Wingrove, Cheltenham, milliners—J. Gill, and J. Gill, Leeds, dyers, as far as regards J. Gill—W. Makinson and S. Littlewood, Blackburn, Lancashire, iron-founders—A. Aylmer and J. Leadbeater, Manchester, cotton-spinners—J. Huddart, C. H. Turner, W. Cotton, O. Wigram, and T. Thorntwaite, Limehouse, ropemakers—J. Donald and W. J. Donald, Manchester, spirit-merchants—W. Charlton and R. Lamb, Leeds, soda-water manufacturers.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Simon Jacobs, Manchester, draper.

#### BANKRUPTS.

James Milnes, Fallowfield, Lancashire, victualler, to surrender Aug. 23, Sept. 9, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Whithead and Robinson, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Jacob Hewlings, Bristol, currier, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Phillips, Bristol; and Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 20, J. E. C. Bentley, Great North-port-street, Long-acre, dealer in pictures—Aug. 20, R. Dick, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, tailor—Aug. 23, J. Lewis, Baily-Glas, Llanlanlwyd, Carmarthenshire, horse-dealer—Aug. 23, N. Oram, grocer—Aug. 23, W. D. Parkhouse, Tiverton, Devonshire, ironmonger—Aug. 3, T. Middleton, Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer—Aug. 23, J. Ireland, Manchester, builder—Sept. 16, F. C. Spence, Halifax, Yorkshire, wine-merchant—Aug. 22, W. Davies, Oswestry, Shropshire, timber-merchant—Aug. 20, G. Chambers, St. Dunstan's-hill, wine-merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before August 19.

E. Rapallo, Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, merchant—J. Sollway, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, innkeeper—W. C. Thompson, Liverpool, merchant—A. Fry, Blackfriars-road, hat-maker—S. Thompson, Darlington, Durham, clockmaker.

### CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 29, 1836.

There has been a good supply of Wheat and Flour this week; the trade is, however, very firm, on quite as good terms as on Wednesday. In barley, beans, and peas, there is little variation to notice; and oats, being in moderate supply, are not cheaper. In other articles no alteration.

Wheat... p. Qr. 42s to 55s Malt... p. Qr. 50s to 62s Oats... p. Qr. 20s to 28s  
Rye... 30s to 34s Peas... 34s to 38s Bran... 9s to 10s  
Barley... 28s to 36s Beans... 38s to 42s Pollard... 14s to 20s  
Linsed... 50s to 60s  
Ditto Cake... 100 10s per 1000  
Rapeseed... 35s to 37s per Last  
Ditto Cake... 25 per cwt.  
Caraway Seed... 50s to 54s per Cwt.

#### AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

Wheat 50s. 11d. | Barley 33s. 8d. | Oats 23s. 11d. | Rye —s. —d. | Peas 35s. 11d. | Beans 35s. 6d.

#### AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

50s. 3d. | 32s. 7d. | 23s. 11d. | 35s. 8d. | 30s. 7d. | 41s. 7d.

#### DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

36s. 8d. | 13s. 10d. | 12s. 3d. | 16s. 9d. | 11s. 0d. | 8s. 0d.

#### Duties on Grain from British Possessions out of Europe.

5s. 0d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d.

#### FLOUR, per Sack.

Town made... 43s to 48s Essex & Suffolk, on board... 36s to 40s  
Seconds... 40s to 43s Norfolk and Stockton... 36s to 38s

#### SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, JULY 29.

There is but an indifferent trade throughout the market this morning, owing principally to the weather being unfavourable for the butchers. Beasts and Sheep are both at a reduced value from Monday: for Scots and other good qualities of the former, 4s. 6d., and for the best Down and Polled of the latter, 4s. 8d. are the most that has been given. In each this is a decline of 2d. Calves are not lower, any thing under 4s. 6d. being refused by the salesmen; but they do not go off with particular readiness. For Lambs our quotation of 5s. 4d. is, as it was on Monday, to the full extent of the prices. Pigs, though continuing as plentifully supplied as possible, make, for qualities that take, 4s. 8d., with no great persuasion.

#### To sink the official—per 5lb.

Beef... 3s. 0d. 3s. 10d. 4s. 6d. Veal... 6s. 0s. 6s. 0d. 4s. 6d.  
Best Down & Polled Mutton... 4s. 8d. Pork... 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d.

Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.  
Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 719; Sheep, 10,300; Calves, 305; Pigs, 501.  
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 2266; Sheep, 24,280; Calves, 191; Pigs, 371.

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.

Beef... 2s. 10d. 3s. 6d. 4s. 0d. Veal... 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d.  
Mutton... 3s. 4d. 3s. 8d. 4s. 0d. Pork... 3s. 4d. 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d.

#### LAMB, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.

#### ISLINGTON.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts, 47; Sheep, 380; Calves, 0.  
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts 269; Sheep, 1790; Calves 10; Pigs, 6.

#### ROMFORD.

Oxen... 3s. 4d. 3s. 8d. 4s. 0d. Lambs... 4s. 6d. 5s. 2d.  
Cows and Heifer... 2s. 0d. 3s. 0d. Calves... 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d.  
Sheep... 2s. 6d. 3s. 0d. Pigs... 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d.

### PURCHASES OF COPPER ORES AT SWANSEA,

JULY 29, 1836.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
2. ENGLISH COPPER CO.	Cronebans	90	211	2 13 0	238 10 0	641 10 0
	Alibies	78	121	12 11 6	980 17 0	
	...	30	108	12 12 6	378 15 0	1359 12 0

4. FREEMAN & CO.	Ballymurtagh	65	106	4 6 0	281 2 6	
	...	65	131	3 15 6	245 7 6	
	...	23	6	6 2 0	140 6 0	
	...	19	3	2 14 0	8 2 0	
	...	18	193	53 13 6	1019 16 6	1760 17 6

6. CROWN COPPER CO.	Alibies	100	193	12 9 6	1247 10 0	
	...	85	126	12 16 6	1090 2 0	
	...	164	12	12 14 6	207 16 0	
	...	41	8	8 6 0	339 6 0	
	...	81	9	9 10 6	771 10 6	
	...	294	9	9 13 6	288 8 3	3041 13 7

7. NEVILL, SIMS, DRUCE, AND CO.	Cronebans	35	115	2 19 0	108 5 0	
	...	78	12	12 16 0	816 16 0	
	...	4	115	2 17 0	11 8 0	621 9 0

3. VIVIAN AND SONS.	Cronebans	56	9	3 9 0	193 4 0	
	...	58	7	3 0 0	174 0 0	
	...	7	3	3 0 0	21 0 0	
	...	59	6	6 2 0	359 18 0	
	...	23	6	6 2 0	140 6 0	
	...	37	9	9 9 0	201 13 0	
	...	294	9	9 13 6	288 8 3	
	...	33	6	6 0 0	198 0 0	
	...	31	3	3 10 0	117 16 0	
	...	28	13	4 0 0	869 12 0	
	...	64	7	7 15 0	90 7 6	2111 4 9

8. WILLIAMS, FOSTER & CO.	Tigrony	16	16	7 16 0	125 4 0	
	...	164	12	12 14 6	207 16 0	
	...	854	17	17 1 0	624 16 0	
	...	50	17	17 1 0	1706 0 0	
	...	65	17	17 1 0	1108 0 0	
	...	2	16	16 14 0	33 8 0	
	...	1	70	70 6 0	70 6 0	
	...	544	23	23 10 6	1389 6 9	
	...	31	22	22 14 6	704 9 6	
	...	17	27	27 0 0	459 0 0	
	...	10	24	24 11 0	245 10 0	6663 0 11

9. BENSON, AND CO.	Cronebans	38	240	2 15 0	104 10 0	
	...	82	4	4 10 6	371 10 0	
	...	79	6	6 5 0	457 10 0	
	...	3	3	3 14 0	6 2 0	
	...	50	17	17 1 0	653 16 0	
	...	64	7	7 15 0	90 7 6	1825 5 6

10. GLASCOTT, AND CO.	Alibies	164	106	12 14 6	207 16 0	
	...	33	17	17 12 0	624 16 0	
	...	544	23	23 13 6	1389 6 9	2291 16 7
	...	106	2062			21206 11 10

### PURCHASES OF BLACK TIN AT REDRUTH,

JULY 19, 1836.

Purchaser.	Mines.	Tons.	Total.	Price.	Amount.	Total Amount.
No. 1. & 6.	Charlestown U. M.	48	48	60 5 0	284 6 3	
	...	184	78	78 12 6	1222 11 3	
	...	104	74	74 12 6	783 11 3	
	...	74	47	47 15 0	306 3 6	
	...	28	67	67 15 0	190 7 0	
	...	4	80	80 12 6	338 10 0	
	...	12	70	70 8 0	122 18 0	
	...	12	73	73 5 0	91 11 3	
	...	1	71	71 0 0	88 12 6	
	...	10	81	81 7 6	122 1 3	5750 12 6



### PRICES OF SHARES.

**PRICES OF SHARES—continued.**

**BRITISH MINES.**

No. of Shares	Amount paid	Price.	No. of Shares	Amount paid	Price.
5,000 Albion Copper.....	34	6 2 8	5,000 Ferran Consols .....	2	21 8
4,000 Biscoe Bridge.....	3	1	5,000 Folbourn Consols .....	8	7 8
5,000 Boringdon Park .....	14	1 8	5,000 Folbourn .....	3	8
5,000 British Tin .....	14	1	10,000 Glynneath .....	13	12 13
20,000 British .....	54	37	5,000 Redmour Consolids .....	23	34
5,000 British Copper.....	34	37 8	10,000 Redruth United.....	34	1 8
500 Carn Grey .....	7	5 6	10,000 Roche Rock.....	14	1 8
6,000 Cornwall Gr. Unit. ..	2	1	5,000 S. Wheel Leisure .....	2	18 8
10,000 E. Cornwall Silver ..	24	2 1 8	5,000 St. Hilary .....	2	8
5,000 E. Wheel Brothers ..	4	3 8	8,000 Tavistock .....	2	13
2,500 E. Wl. Strawberry ..	54	64	5,000 Trevevor .....	2	16
2,500 English .....	124	19 24	5,000 Treleigh .....	2	21
1,100 Do. New .....	19	20	6,000 Tamar Consols .....	2	21 8
10,000 Hibernian .....	104	23	2,000 Wendron .....	64	7
6,000 Hayle Consols .....	2	1 8	3,300 West Cork .....	80	30 2
2,000 Kerrow .....	2	1 8	5,000 Wheel Brothers .....	20	8 8
5,000 Dartmoor Consols ..	3	1	9,000 W. Wbl. Brothers .....	2	16 8
20,000 Min. Co. of Ireland ..	7	6 8	5,000 Wh. Harm. & Mont ..	3	23 8
4,000 New S. Hoe .....	2	1 8	10,000 United .....	13	14 8
1,000 North Cornwall .....	14	1 8	5,000 Tin Croft.....	64	94
5,000 North Cornwall .....	14	1 8	12,000 West Treasavan .....	1	2
1,000 Old Moot .....	2	2	6,000 Wicklow Copper .....	5	84

JOINT STOCK BANKS.					
No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.
10,000 Agricultural of Ireland	10	14	3,000 Dev. & Crn. Rr. Co.	20	36
5,000 Australasia	40	84 9	18,000 Lond. & Westm.	20	244 1
1,500,000 Bank of Scotland	803	204	3,000 Lancaster	20	
10,000 Bank of Birmingham	10		25,000 Liverpool	10	22
10,000 Birmingham Bk.	5	14	50,000 Manch. & Liv. Dis.	15	22
500,000 British Linen Co.	100		30,000 Manchester	25	
3,000,000 Commercial	100	183	5,000 National Scotch	10	184
Colonial	10	12 1/2	20,000 Nat. Bk. Ireland	124	14
3,000 Equitable Lm. Co.	9	12 1/2	10,000 Nat. Prov. Engl.	25	27 1/2
2,000,000 Glasgow Union	50	15	1,000 Nor. & Cnt. B. of En	10	17
10,000 Gloucestershire	74	15	20,001 Prov. Bk. of Irel.	25	42 1/2
5,000 Halifax	5		2,000,000 Royal of Scotland	100	
6,000 Hampshire	5	84 9	South African	6	8
5,000 Huddersfield	20		4,000,000 Western of Scotl.	30	
10,000 Hibernian	25		20,008 Wilts & Dorset	5	9

## FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.						
4,000	Altén .....	114	104	2,000	Mocabaas & Coc.	22
10,000	Anglo Mexican.....	100	54	5,000	Minas Geraes ..	3
	Do. Subscription ..	25	54 6	2,000	New Granada ..	4
2,000	Bolanos .....	150	150 24	1,620	Pemoles .....	12
10,000	Brasília Imp. ....	20	28 29	3,000	Rio Sucre .....	14
10,000	Bulvar .....	28		14,882	R. del Monte, re...	544 194
10,000	Ditto Scrip. ....	6			Do. unregister. .	544 17
10,000	Candonga .....	64	64 7		Ditto Loan Notes	132 3
10,000	Cata Branca .....	64	64 7	2,500	Rio de Anori.....	34 3 4
12,900	Cobre Copper .....	30	32 4	11,000	St. John d'el Rey	34 4 4
10,000	Colombian.....	55	10 9	30,000	United Mexican ..	40 4 4
16,000	Royal Irish .....	1	2		Do. Scrip. ....	5 48
10,000	Copiapó .....	124	30		Do. New Scrip. .	5 48
20,000	Gen. Min. Assa. ....	8	34	5,000	Un. Gold .....	94 24
6,155	Mexican Comp. ....	534	1		Anglo Mex. Mint	10 9

WATER WORKS.				
4,800 Birmingham....	25	25	1,500 Nw. Riv. London	
121 Colchester.....	100		B. W. Ad. ....	50
4,483 East London....	100	136	6,486 Manch. & Salford	100
4,000 Glasgow .....	50		900 Portsea Island..	50
4,560 Grand Junction	41	53	1,497 Portsmouth & Farnlig.	50
5,409 Edin. Joint Stock	55	37	372 Do. New .....	50
2,000 Kent .....	100	40	1,600 Vauxh. B. S. L.	100
388 Liverpool Docks	230	310	5,300 W. Middx 63/1. 12s. pd.	84
			1,360 York Buildings..	82½
ROADS.				
533 Archw. & Kent Tn.	30	224	492 Great Dover Str.	70
300 Barking .....	100		2,303 Highbury Arch. 30/8. S.	24
1,000 Commercial .....	100	90	11,601 New North Rd. Stock	

## RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.					
2,500	Aylesbury .....	1	5,100	Liverl. & Manch.	100
5,000	Birm'g. & Derby	5	6,100	Do. & Shares.....	25
9,500	Bir. & Gloucester	7 ½	6,375	New Do. ....	25
7,500	Bir Bris & Th June	1 ½	12,000	Land. & Blackw.	3
600	Bolton & Leigh	100	20,000	London & Dover	1 ½
	Ditto & Shares ..	25 2½	20,000	Land. & Greenw.	20
	Bristol & Exeter	2½	25,000	Land. & Birm'g.	60
10,000	Calcutta & Nagpur	1 ½	30,000	Land. & Graves.	127 131
450	Can. & St. Aub.	50	20,000	Land. & Southamp.	20
450	Cheffhamham	100	45,000	Lon. & Brig. Gibbs	2½ 3
7,500	Cheit. & Gt. West.	2 12	10,000	Do. Stephenson	5 13 12
2,000	Clarence .....	100	16,000	Do. Rennie .....	2 ½
12,000	Coml. Blackwall	2	2	Do. Cundy's.....	2 ½
1,600	Crom. & Peak For.	100		Do. Llanelly.....	5 ½
7,000	Croydon.....	100	12,000	Land. Grand Jun.	2 12
	Dubl. & Kingst.	60	14,000	Manch. & Chestr.	24
8,000	Dubl. & Kilkenny	24	10,000	Manch. & Leeds	5
800	Durham June ..	10	10,000	Manch. & S. Union	2 5 ½
1,300	Edinb. & D. & G.	50	6,000	Midland Counties	5
9,000	Edin Leith & Newh	1 ½	3,000	Newcastle & Carl.	100
13,000	Edinb. & Glasgow	2 5	12,000	North Midland.....	5 9½ 8½
60,000	Eastern Counties	1 ½		Northn. & Eastrn.	3 12
2,500	Forest of Dean ..	50	600	Preston & Longr.	2
1,300	Falkirk & Glasgow	3	2,600	Preston & Wyre ..	8 12½
2,800	Glasgow & Falkirk	3	1,500	Stanhope & Tyne	100 5
10,400	Grand Junction	40 107	1,000	Stockn. & Darling.	100
	Gt. N. of England	2 2½		South Durham ..	2½
	Gr. Northern ..	20	28,000	South Eastern ..	32 4
25,000	Great Western ..	20 27 9	40,000	South Western ..	1
2,000	Hartlepool .....	100	9,000	Thames Haven ..	2 1½
3,500	Hudders. & Leeds	2	5,300	Warring. & Newt	100
2,100	Hull and Selby ..	5 3½ 5	6,600	Victoria .....	1 ½ ½

2,000 Do. E. 1. Dock Br.	100	50		
<b>LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
400 Adel. Gal. of Sci.	50		700 Russell .....	254 8
1,000 Lon. with Br. Tck	782	201	King's College..	100 30
1,500 London Unvers.	100	244		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Anti Dry Rot .....	1 1/2	2 pm	220 S. Devon Ship Co.	50 100
10,000 Anglo Mex. Min.	10	9 1/2	10,000 Ed. & Leith Glass	16 84
10,000 Australian Agric.	294	41	2,500 Essex Mar. Salt	61
1,080 Auction Mart ..	50	19	15,000 Gen. St. Nav.e.s	13 274
8,600 Br. Rock & Pat. Sit	35		Huds. Bay St.e.s	
British Annals .....	50		2,900 Lon. Cn. Sal. Rms	75
British Aikn. ....		17 pm	New Cors. ....	
6,000 Brit Amr. Ld. Co.	13	10	N. Bruns. (Land)	29 254
10,000 Canada Comp. ....	22	37	Mexican, &c. ....	3
200,000 U.p. Canada Loan	4	4 pm	12,000 Pat. Purif. Sea Wat.	2 14
Carron Iron Co.	250		10,000 Rio Doce .....	2 14
City Bonds, 4 pct.	104	103	2,754 Rever. Inter. ....	100 1324
Cent. Amr. (Land) ..	20	15 16	2,633 Ditto New .....	55 77 4
75 Cov. Gas. Tr. Rnt	50		2,000 Shotts Iron Fo.	38 30
800 Drury Lane do.	400		4,000 Thames Tunnel	50
2,122 Do. Proprietors	100		10,000 Van Dimsen Ld	17 134

## CANALS.

CANALS.					
1,760	Ash. & Oldh 977.	188.	550	Link. & Looc Un.	25
1,482	Ashty-de-la-Zech	65	70	Loughboro' 1427.	178.
720	Barnesley	100	275	Man., Bol. & Bury	48
1,280	Basingstoke	100	2,400	Monmouthshire	100
1,005	Breckn. & Aberg.	150	90	700 Montgomerysh.	100
4,000	Birming. 1-16 Sh.	794	200	250 Melton Mowbray	100
4,000	Do. & Liver Jun.	100	304	500 Mercer & Irwell	100
477	Bolton & Bury.	250	8,000	Macclesfield	100
600	Bradley & Thunton	100	247	Neath	100
900	Chelmer & R. & B.	102	100	Nene Nat. Bids.	100
16,000	Carlisle	214	1,785	Oxford	100
500	Coventry	100	822	Oakham	120
1,500	Chesterfield	100	2,400	Park Forest	78
460	Cromford	100	2,520	Portsmouth & Arundel	50
4,548	Croydon 317. 2s.	10d.	21,418	Regent	331. 16s. 8d.
11,810	Do. Bonds	100	5,669	Rochdale	100
200	Dane & Mayne	15	134	133	113
2,060	Dudley	100	78	100	125
600	Derby	100	120	45,000	Do. Lock Den St.
Edin. & Glasg Un.	50		700	Stair & W. Forces.	140
Do. Allocated	96		500	Shrewsbury	125
5,572	Ellensmere & Ches.	133	80	300	Stourbridge
231	Erewash	100	400	3,647	Strat. on-AV. 797.
1,297	Forth & Clyde	400	585	500	Stroudwater
2,000	Grand Junction	100	212	833	Swansea
2,842	Gr. North	100	35	3,762	Sez. & Wye & Rail
1,021	Grand Surrey	100	75	1,300	Thames & Sez. b.ik
20,000	Do. (optional) Ln.	100	23	1,150	Do. Do. red
3,095	Gr. Western	100	2,604	2,604	Tin. & Mer. & sh
600	Glamorg. 1727.	138. 4d.	350	Tavistock (min.)	100
1,960	GloUCE. & Berkly	100	8,149	Ths. & Med. 197. 5s. 8d.	8d.
269	Do. (opt.) Notes	50	3,444	Do. New	100
249	Grantham	150	202	Thames & Isis.	100
6,238	Huddersfield 571. 6s. 6d.	32	1,009	1,009	War. & Birr.
100	Kensington	100	10	980	War. & Naptton
58,328	Ken & Av 397. 18s. 10d.	20	20	6,008	Worcesters. & Bir. 78d. 8s.
1,699	Lancaster	474	25	5,000	Wilts & Bks. 677. 10 s.
2,897	Leeds & Liverpl.	100	510	800	Wryley & Esding.
535	Leicester	140	149	126	Wishack
				100	W. & A. 110

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.			
	£	s.	d.
Liverpool Coal Gas.....	360	0	0
Liverpool New Gas & Coke Company.....	£100	176	0 0
Liverp. New Shares, prem. 60	137	0	0
Liverp. & Har. W. Works	407	0	0
Anglo ditto.....	322	0	0
Exchange Buildings.....	175	0	0
Liverp. & Manch. Railway	100	265	0 0
Ditto Old Quarters.....	25	65	0
Ditto New Quarters.....	25	65	0
Bolton and Leigh ditto.....	100	80	0
Ditto.....	25	20	0
Warrington & Newton do.	100	178	0
Penyone and Leigh ditto.....	100	120	0
Wigan Branch ditto.....	100	120	0
Preston and Wigan North Union Line ditto.....	60	118	0
St. Helens and Runcorn Gap ditto.....	100	55	0
Elcester & Swanning, do.	50	70	0
Lanchest. Bolton, & Cury Railway & Canal.....	48	79	0
Grand Junction ditto.....	50	125	0
Leeds and Selby.....	100	0	0
London and Birmingham, do.	60	125	0
Birmingham, & Gloucester do.	5	6	0
Manchester and Leeds do.	5	27	0
North Midland ditto.....	5	9	10
Midland ditto.....	5	6	0
Bank of Liverpool.....	10	28	0
Bank of Manchester.....	25	39	10
Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.....	15	22	10
Commercial Bank of Liver. 10	21	10	0
Liverp. Marine Assur. Co. 25	16	0	0
Oldh. Gas Lt. & Wat. Works 10	21	10	0
Ocean Assurance Company 10	9	10	0
Northern & Central Bank of England.....	10	15	7 6
Union Bank of Liverpool.....	10	17	15
Commercial Bank of Engl. 5	8	10	0
Treasure.....	1	2	0
Kellawerria.....	1	2	0
Manch. Fire & L. Assur. Co. 10	10	0	0
Land. & Bright. (Rennie's) Ditto (Stephenson's) 5	12	0	0
Great Western Railway.....	20	36	0
Tradesmen's Bank.....	24	3	5
United Trades ditto.....	3	4	5
Woodside Ferry.....	10	30	0
Edinburgh & Glasgow.....	2	5	2
Edinb. Leith, & Newhaven London and Gravesend.....	1	3	10
Royal Rock Ferry.....	1	0	0
Bolivar Shares.....	20	11	0
Royal Harrington Dock.....	10	18	10
Bolivar Scrip.....	6	7	5
North & South Wales Bank 1	2	10	0
British Silver Lead Comp. 2	3	10	0
Wilts and Dorset Bank.....	6	6	0
East of England Bank.....	5	6	0
Wh. Harmony & Montague 2	3	10	0

## DOCKS.

		DOCKS.	
2,000 & 1,654 Commr. 100		570 Folkestone Harb.	50
8,567 East India .... Stock		15,000 Ditto Bonds ....	
1,888 East Country .... 100		1,352,752 St. Katharine. Stock	92½
38,310 London .... Stock	57½ 8	500,000 Ditto Bonds ....	
Ditto Bonds ....		200,000 Do. Bonds for 10 yrs.	102
40,000 West India .... Stock	108½	Shoreham Harb.	
2,209 Ditto .... 147½ 9s.		2,500 Deptford Pier ..	3
8,524 Ditto Notes ....	116	1,000 Herne Bay Pier..	
<b>ASSURANCE COMPANIES.</b>			
2,000 Albion .... 60	78	100,000 Insur. Co. of Scot..	10 7½
2,000 Alliance Br. & For 10	13 ½	2,020 Kent Fire ....	50 92
2,000 Do. Marine .... 5	52	Do. Life ....	79
2,000 Atlas .... 5	14½	10,000 Law Life ....	10 28½
2,000 Birmingham Fire 55	105	Liverp. Mar. Ass. .... 25	
2,000 British Fire .... 50	75	3,900 Lond. Fire, ex. d. 12	15
2,000 British Commerc. .... 5	6½	31,000 London Ship .... 12½	15
2,000 Caledonian Fire .. 10	13½	50,000 North British .... 10	13½
2,000 Cler. M. & G. Life .. 24	34	50,000 Palladium Life .. 2	
2,000 County .... 10	42½	250,000 Protector Fire .. 2	1½
2,000 Eagle .... 5	6	50,000 Protector Life .. 1	1
2,000 Economical Life .. 350	375	2,600 Provident Life .. 10	19½
2,000 Edinburgh Life .. 10	14½	100,000 Rock Life .... 2	7
2,271 European Life .. 20	22	689,220 Royal Ex. Stock.	225
2,000 Ditto New .... 2		250,000 Scottish Union .. 1	14
2,000 Globe .... Stock	160	Sun .....	
2,000 Guardian .... 20	55½	1,500 Union ....	20
2,000 Hercules .... 10	13½	6,000 University Life .. 5	54
2,000 Hope .... 5	6	50,000 United King. Life .. 50	
2,000 Imperial Fire .. 50	121	50 Westminster Life 1000	
2,000 Imperial Life .... 10	10	100,000 West of Scotland 10	
2,000 Indemnity .... 10	12		

PRICES OF SHARES AT BIRMINGHAM.											
BANKING COMPANIES.					RAILWAYS.						
Banking. Banking Co.	£	s.	d.		Grand Junction	50	0	122	10		
Bank of Birmingham	10	0	15	15	0	Glooucester & Birming.	5	0	5	10	0
Birmingham, Town & Dist.	5	0	7	0	0	Dudley & Wolverhampt.	2	10	2	0	0
Commercial Bank of Engl.	10	0	15	0	0	Birmingham & Derby.	5	0	6	10	0
North and Central.	10	0	15	0	0	Great Western	20	0	38	10	0
Provincial.	25	0	28	0	0	Bristol and Exeter	2	10	2	10	0
Dudley & Westbromw.	5	0	9	15	0	Manchester & Liverpi.	100	0	260	0	0
Edgburbridge & Kidderm.	5	0	11	10	0	Midland Counties	5	0	5	5	0
Wolverhampton	5	0	10	0	0	London & Greenwich.	20	0	24	15	0
Warwick & Leamington	5	0	8	0	0	Grand Connexion	2	10	2	0	0
Birmingham & Derby	5	0	7	7	6	GAS COMPANIES.					
Wolverhampton	15	0	22	0	0	Birmingham	50	0	100	0	0
Wolverhampton & Dudley	10	0	19	0	0	Do. and Staffordshire	50	0	82	10	0
Wolverhampton & Birmingham	5	0	8	0	0	Do. and Dudley	20	0	22	0	0
Wolverhampton & Warwicks.	5	0	13	0	0	Wolverhampton	50	0	85	0	0
Bank of Manchester	25	0	39	10	0	Birmingham Equitable Gas	0	10	0	17	6
Bank of Liverpool	10	0	27	10	0	MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bank of London & Liver.	10	0	22	10	0	Birmingham Water Works	25	0	25	10	0
CANALS.					British Iron	50	0	37	10	0	
Birmingham, 4th share	17	0	285	0	0	District Fire Office	2	0	2	3	0
Warwick & Birmingham	100	0	255	0	0	Tin Plate	6	0	12	0	0
Wolverhampton & Birmingham	100	0	290	0	0	Dorchester Steel	9	0	12	10	0
Wolverhampton & Birmingham	78	0	81	0	0	Birmingham Glass	5	0	5	0	0
Birmingham & Liver. Joint.	100	0	32	0	0	Broad-street Brewery	25	0	31	0	0
Dudley	100	0	83	0	0	Birmingham Fire Office	220	0	450	0	0
Stourbridge & Worcester.	140	0	705	0	0	District Steel	1	10	1	10	0
Stourbridge & Avon	79	10	53	0	0	Old Union Mill	1	0	5	11	0
RAILWAYS.					New Union Mill	1	0	1	2	6	
London & Birmingham	60	0	126	0	0	London Steam Carr. Comp.	2	0	1	15	0
London & Bright. (Steph.)	5	0	13	0	0	Gen. Steam Navigation	13	0	27	0	0

## D COKE COMPANIES

GAS LIGHT AND		COKE COMPANIES.	
000 Alliance	1	20,000 Greenw.Railw.Gas	10s.
500 Bath	16	10,000 Imperial	50
600 Bradford	25	85,000 Do. Bonds	100f.
000 British	16 214	1,200 Ipswich	10
000 Do. Provincial	19 24	500 Isle of Thanet	20
844 Birmingham	50 105	225 Independent	50
490 Birn. & S.W.	20	240 Leicester	50
600 Brentford	30 39	730 Leith Coal Gas	20
250 Bristol	20	500 Liverpool. 242f. 18s.	310
500 Brighton	20 144	Do. N. Gas & Coke	100
730 Do. New	18 112	Do. (New Do.)	60
471 Brighton, Genl.	50	260 Madamston	100
283 Carlisle	25	9,000 Phoenix	224
000 Continent	62 90	579 Portsea	53
240 Canterbury	20 60	304 Poplar	50

# PRICES OF METALS.

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
IRON, Brit.—Cake.....	ton	112	0	0	IRON, Brit.—Pig, No. 1.....	ton	8	0
Tie.....	do	110	0	0	Bar ton 11 10 0 to 11 15 0			
Sheets.....	lb.	0	1	1	Do. Cast, in Wales 11 0 0			
Bottoms.....	do	0	1	2	Bolts.....	ton	12	5
Foreign—S. Am. (dy. 37s.					Nail Rods.....	ton	12	15
cwt.) <i>hd.</i> .....	ton	100	0	0	Hoops.....	ton	14	0
IRON, Brit.—Blocks.....	cwt.	6	10	0	Sheets, single ton 16 0 0			
Bars.....	do	6	12	0	(Others in proportion.)			
Swedish, common {					Foreign—{ Swedes, <i>cn. hd.</i> ton 15 10 0			
I.C. 2 4 0 to 2 8 0					for Steel, (var.			
L.C. 2 10 0 " 2 14 0					Duty 30s. { mks. ton 16 0 0 to 35 0 0			
box. { I.C. 2 16 0 " 3 0 0					Russian <i>cn.</i> ton 15 0 0			
of the above Mks. 3s. less, all					P.S.I. ton 15 10 0			
others <i>fr.</i> less.					C.C.N.D. ton 17 10 0			
(Others in proportion.)								
Foreign—{ Banca, <i>hd.</i> cwt. 6 4 0					STEEL, Brit.—Blistered, various			
duty 30s. { Straits <i>hd.</i> cwt. 6 0 0					quality ton 25 0 0 to 45 0 0			
per cwt. { Bars, <i>hd.</i> cwt. 0 0 0					Shear do. 25 0 0 " 84 0 0			
IRON, Brit.—Pig.....	ton	27	10	0	Cast do. 45 0 0 " 84 0 0			
Sheet.....	ton	28	10	0	Foreign—{ Swedens in kgs <i>hd.</i> ton 18 10 0			
Shot.....	ton	31	0	0	Duty 20 { Do. Faggots <i>hd.</i> ton 19 10 0			
Red.....	ton	28	10	0	per cent. { Milan..... <i>hd.</i> ton 35 0 0			
White (dry).....	ton	36	0	0	SPELTER, For.—Cakes (dy. 2l. p.			
Do. (gd. in oil) ton 38 0 0					ton.) <i>hd.</i> ton 22 0 0			
Litharge.....	ton	28	10	0	Sheets (dy. 10l. p. ton)			
Foreign—Span. (dy. 40s. per					<i>hd.</i> ton. 26 0 0 to 28 0 0			
ton.) <i>hd.</i> .....	ton	26	10	0	QUICKSILVER—(dy. 1d. per lb.)			
					<i>hd.</i> ..... lb. ....	0	3	4

1,000	Katellin	.....
400	Hochdale	.....

1,000	Chesham	50	42	1,000	Racine	15	
1,000	Chatterton	50	185	1,000	Rehoboth	15	
1,000	City of London	100	185	4,000	South Metropol.	17	17
1,000	Do. New	60	115	1,000	Rhinefield	164	
800	Cowentry	25	25	1,000	Shrewsbury	10	
200	Derby	50		120	Swansea	50	
180	Dover	50		128	Unit. Genl. <i>et. c.</i>	40	
600	Dudley	25	214	240	Warwick	50	37
500	Edinburgh Coal Gas	25		800	Wakefield	25	224
	Edinbu' & Allow	14		750	Warrington	30	224
240	Exeter	50		12,000	Westm. Chartd.	50	
900	Equitable	424	364 37	6,000	Wilton New.	10	10
900	European	5		800	Yarmouth	18	
450	Glasgow	25	18 60				

TIDE TABLE.							
HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, from July 30 to August 5.							
	Satur.	Sunday.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Friday.
ing	3 27	4 11	4 53	5 33	6 11	6 48	7 25
noon	3 49	4 33	5 15	5 52	6 30	7 5	7 30

generally cloudy, with frequent rain; a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain and some hail, from three till four on the afternoon of the 21st; lightning in the west some evening. Rain fallen .573 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.